

Idaho's 2026 Integrated Report

Draft



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality



August 2026

Acknowledgments

The 2026 Integrated Report could not have been completed without the dedicated efforts of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality staff in the state and regional offices. The hard work and assistance of so many has resulted in a transparent, accessible, and comprehensive report on the current conditions of Idaho's surface waters.

Cover photo taken by Kaleala Leavell.

Prepared by

Dan Eardley
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Surface and Wastewater Division
1410 N. Hilton St.
Boise, ID 83706

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Table of Contents

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols	vi
Executive Summary	viii
2026 Report Highlights	viii
Category Summaries	ix
Section 303(d) Summary	xii
2024–2026 Integrated Report Comparisons.....	xii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of the Integrated Report	1
1.2 Integrated Report Categories	1
2 Background Information.....	3
2.1 Scope of Waters in the Integrated Report	3
2.1.1 Assessment Units.....	5
2.1.2 Tribal Waters Policy	8
2.2 Water Pollution Control Program.....	9
2.2.1 Water Quality Standards Program	9
2.2.2 Antidegradation Policy	10
2.2.3 Point Source Control Program	10
2.2.4 Nonpoint Source Management Program	11
2.2.5 TMDL Program	12
2.3 Special State Concerns	12
2.3.1 Cyanobacteria Harmful Algal Blooms	13
3 Surface Water Monitoring and Assessment.....	13
3.1 Monitoring Program	13
3.2 Assessment Program	14
3.2.1 Beneficial Uses.....	14
3.2.2 External Data	15
3.2.3 Interpreting Idaho's Water Quality Standards	16
3.2.4 Waters Other than Perennial Streams	18
3.3 Surface Water Assessment Results	18
3.3.1 Five-Part Categorization of Surface Waters	18
3.3.2 Section 303(d) List	23
3.3.3 Statewide Summaries	27
3.3.4 Section 314—Clean Lakes Program	29

3.3.5 Wetlands Program	29
3.4 Public Health Issues	29
3.4.1 Drinking Water and Source Water Assessment	29
3.4.2 Methylmercury Fish Tissue Criterion.....	30
4 Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment	31
5 Public Participation in Developing the Integrated Report	32
5.1 Scope of Public Comment.....	32
5.2 Basin and Watershed Advisory Groups Consultation	32
References	34
Additional References	36
Appendix A. Clean Water Act § 305(b) and § 303(d) Lists.....	37
Appendix B. List of assessment units evaluated to have zero flow.....	38
Appendix C. Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment.....	48
Appendix D. Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted in the 2024 Integrated Report	49
Appendix E. Waters Remaining on the 2002 TMDL Settlement Agreement.....	63
Appendix F. Clean Water Act § 303(d) Priority Ranking	68
Appendix G. DEQ's 2022–2032 CWA Section 303(d) Vision Long-Term Planning and Prioritization: 2022 Vision	71
Appendix H. Maps Showing the Support Status of All State Waters.....	77
Appendix I. Map of Mercury-Impaired Water Bodies	81
Appendix J. Response to Public Comments.....	82
Appendix K. External Data Summary	83
Appendix L. Assessment Unit Updates	106
Appendix M. Lower Boise River Tributaries Advance Restoration Plan Summary.....	108

List of Tables

Table A. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's streams.....	xi
Table B. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's lakes.....	xi
Table C. Support status of Idaho's streams (percentages based on 92,056 stream miles).	xii
Table D. Support status of Idaho's lakes (percentages based on 432,390 lake acres).....	xii
Table E. Summary of Category 5 updates in the 2024 Integrated Report.	xii
Table 1. Summary of Idaho's water resources.	4
Table 2. Idaho basin designators for water body units in IDAPA 58.01.02 and AUs.....	8
Table 3. Summary of funding requests and awards for Idaho federal § 319 and state agricultural BMP program by state fiscal years 2021–2025.	12
Table 4. Description, examples, and incorporation of data tiers.	16
Table 5. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's streams.	19

Table 6. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's lakes.....	19
Table 7. Summary of waters added to Category 5 in the 2026 Integrated Report.	24
Table 8. Summary of waters delisted from Category 5 in the 2026 Integrated Report.	25
Table 9. TMDLs in development, by region.	26
Table 10. Support status of Idaho's streams.....	27
Table 11. Support status of Idaho's lakes.	27
Table B1. AUs evaluated with zero flow. ^a	38
Table E1. Waters remaining on the 2002 TMDL settlement agreement. ^a	64
Table F1. Priority ranking and TMDL development schedule.	68
Table G1. Status of TMDL or alternative restoration plan.....	72
Table L1. Assessment Unit Name Changes	106
Table L2. Merged Assessment Units	106
Table L3. Split Assessment Units.....	107

List of Figures

Figure A. Five categories of the Integrated Report.	x
Figure B. Number of stream AUs (or AU-cause combinations) in Categories 1–5 of the 2024 and 2026 Integrated Reports.	xiii
Figure C. Number of lake AUs (or AU-cause combinations) in Categories 1–5 of the 2024 and 2026 Integrated Reports.	xiii
Figure D. Extent of Category 5 impairment causes for stream AUs.	xiv
Figure E. Extent and causes of Category 5 impairment for lake AUs.	xv
Figure 1. Components of the Integrated Report. Impaired waters on the § 303(d) list are a subset of waters from the § 305(b) list.	1
Figure 2. Categories for the 2026 Integrated Report.	2
Figure 3. Black Canyon of the Bear River in southeastern Idaho.	3
Figure 4. Idaho basins and subbasins	5
Figure 5. Relationship between HUCs, water body units, and AUs.....	7
Figure 6. Example of an AU number.	8
Figure 7. Map indicating tribal waters in Idaho's 2026 Integrated Report.	9
Figure 8. Three tiers of water quality protection identified in Idaho's antidegradation policy...	10
Figure 9. Harmful algal bloom at Hayden Lake.....	13
Figure 10. DEQ field crew collecting BURP data.	14
Figure 11. Extent of streams impaired by § 303(d) causes.....	28
Figure 12. Extent of lakes impaired by § 303(d) causes.	28
Figure H1. Support status of all state waters.	78
Figure H2. Support status of Idaho's streams.....	79
Figure H3. Support status of Idaho's lakes.	80
Figure I1. Map of mercury impaired waterbodies in Idaho.....	81

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

§ 305(b)	refers to section 305 subsection (b) of the Clean Water Act, or a report on the quality of all state waters required by this section
§ 303(d)	refers to section 303 subsection (d) of the Clean Water Act, or a list of impaired water bodies still requiring a total maximum daily load required by this section
§ 314	refers to section 314 of the Clean Water Act, or an assessment of status and trends of publicly owned lakes.
2022 Vision	2022–2032 Vision for the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program
4b	Alternative Restoration Plan Category
5-r	Advanced Restoration Plan Category (5-arp)
ATTAINS	Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System
AU	assessment unit
BAG	basin advisory group
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
BURP	Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	geographic information system
HAB	harmful algal bloom
HUC	hydrologic unit code
IDAPA	refers to citations of Idaho administrative rules
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IFCAP	Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Program
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ISDA	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
MeHg	methylmercury
NARS	National Aquatic Resource Surveys
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
TMDL	total maximum daily load
USC	United States Code

USGS	United States Geological Survey
WAG	watershed advisory group
WBAG	Water Body Assessment Guidance
WBID	water body identification number
WQP	Water Quality Portal

Executive Summary

Idaho's 2026 Integrated Report is submitted in compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) §§ 305(b), 314, and 303(d) and describes the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ's) ongoing efforts to monitor, assess, track, and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the state's surface waters.

The 2026 Integrated Report follows the same format as the 2024 Integrated Report and includes the following materials:

- A downloadable PDF of the § 305(b) list (Appendix A).
- An interactive mapping application and downloadable map package that displays assessments results for Idaho's surface waters.
- Appendix C, "Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment".
- Appendix K, "External Data Summary".
- Appendix M, "Lower Boise 5-r Justification Summary".

DEQ developed these materials to increase transparency, accessibility, and public awareness regarding the current conditions of Idaho's surface waters and the DEQ programs in place to protect them.

DEQ is working to enhance environmental quality, public health, and overall quality of life in low-income and marginalized communities facing significant challenges. This includes prioritizing and improving existing CWA programs to develop more effective initiatives, ensuring that no group bears a disproportionate burden of environmental harm or is more likely to experience water quality degradation.

2026 Report Highlights

The 2026 Integrated Report provides background information on the state's water resources, including DEQ's water pollution control program and special concerns affecting water quality; an overview of DEQ's surface water monitoring and assessment program, including beneficial use attainment status results for all state surface waters and a discussion about public health issues; an overview of Idaho's groundwater monitoring and assessment efforts; and a summary of public participation in developing the Integrated Report. The following highlights are discussed in more detail:

- Since the 2024 Integrated Report, the number of stream miles in Category 3 (unassessed or insufficient information waters) has decreased from 25,684 miles to 25,435.
- DEQ delisted (removed) 37 assessment unit-cause combinations from Category 5 (impaired waters).
- Since the 2024 Integrated Report, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved 11 new total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). Jordan Creek had five delistings from Category 5 to 4a. Pahsimeroi subbasin TMDL and 5-year review had one delisting and identified four previously unidentified impairments addressed by the TMDL

that were added to Category 4a. The Upper Salmon TMDL identified one previously unidentified impairment addressed by the TMDL that was added to Category 4a. TMDLs that are actively being developed by DEQ are summarized in Table 9.

- In addition, 5 assessment-unit cause combinations in the Lower Boise Watershed have been designated 5-r, due to ongoing restoration work, but remain on the 303 (d) list (Appendix M).

Category Summaries

A primary objective of the 2026 Integrated Report is to describe the attainment status of Idaho's surface waters relative to their beneficial uses. To achieve this, all state waters are placed into at least one of five primary reporting categories based on the amount of information known about their water quality, whether their beneficial uses are supported, and the types of impairments preventing beneficial use support. Category descriptions for the 2026 Integrated Report are presented in Figure A.

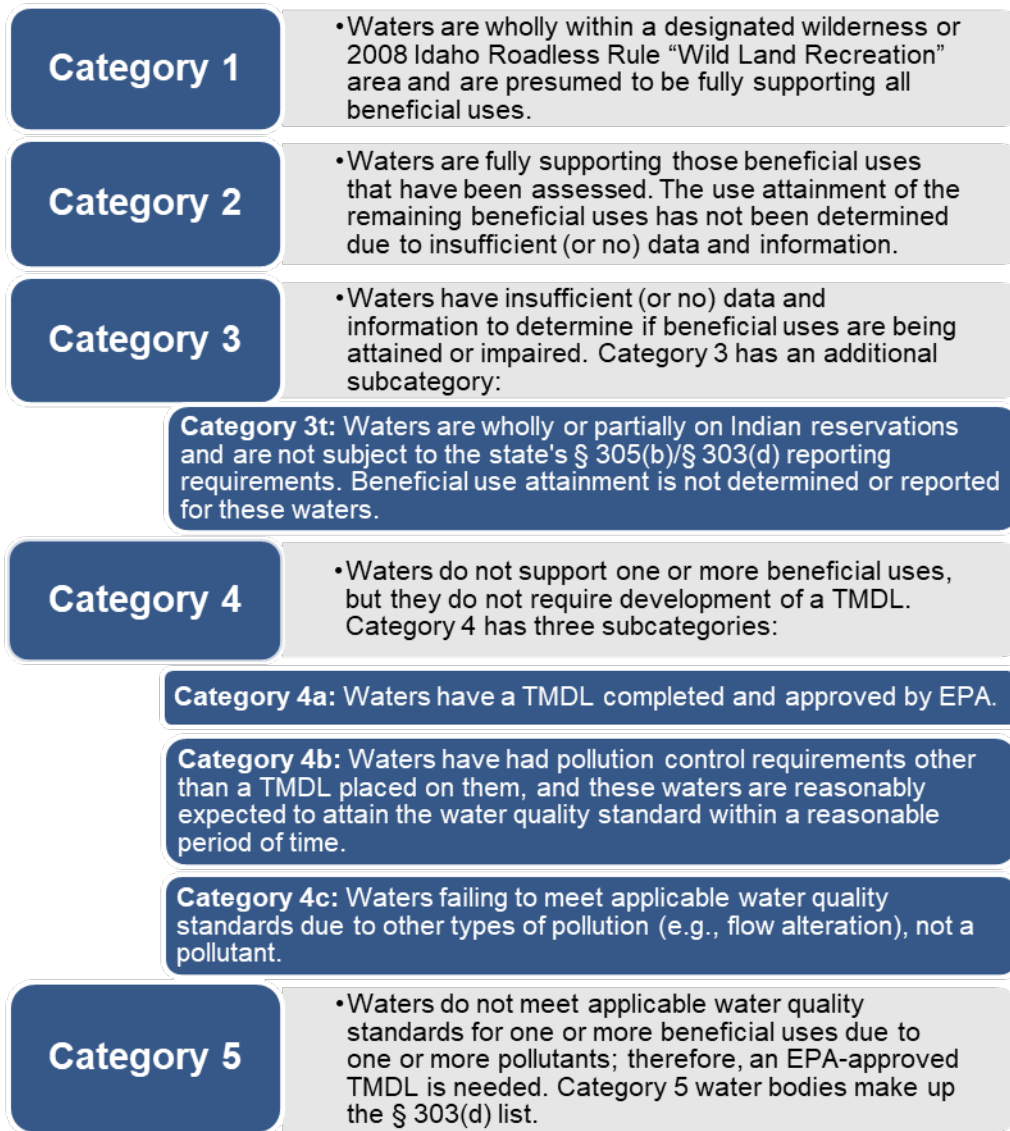


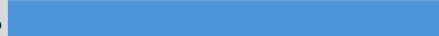
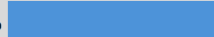
Figure A. Five categories of the Integrated Report.

Idaho's waters are subdivided into assessment units (AUs). An AU is a group of similar stream segments within a water body unit with similar hydrology (e.g., Strahler stream order), land-use practices, ownership, or land management. DEQ assigns each AU to one or more reporting categories based on its water body assessment outcome. An AU may be impaired by multiple causes, and in some cases, may be listed in multiple impairment categories (i.e., Categories 4 and 5). Therefore, Category 4 and 5 listings are commonly referred to as AU-cause combinations. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's streams and rivers (referred to as streams) and lakes and reservoirs (referred to as lakes) are presented in Table A and Table B, respectively.

Table A. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's streams. The percentage of total stream miles is out of 92,056 stream miles. Percentages total more than 100% because some miles are listed in both Categories 4 and 5.

Category	Miles	Number of AUs	AU-Cause Combinations	Percentage of stream miles	
Category 1	4,077	323	-	4.4%	
Category 2	25,834	1,331	-	28.1%	
Category 3	25,435	1,269	-	27.6%	
Category 4a	25,829	-	2,424	28.1%	
Category 4b	194	-	43	0.2%	
Category 4c	6,925	-	557	7.5%	
Category 5	13,879	-	954	15.1%	

Table B. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's lakes. The percentage of total lake acres is out of 432,390 lake acres. Percentages total more than 100% because some acres are listed in both Categories 4 and 5.

Category	Acres	Number of AUs	AU-Cause Combinations	Percentage of Acres	
Category 1	4,349	159	-	1.0%	
Category 2	21,824	39	-	5.0%	
Category 3	175,728	361	-	40.6%	
Category 4a	182,838	-	69	42.3%	
Category 4b	-	-	-	0.0%	
Category 4c	85,470	-	10	19.8%	
Category 5	175,782	-	36	40.7%	

AUs are considered to be fully supporting their beneficial uses if they are in Categories 1 or 2, not assessed if they are in Category 3, and not supporting their beneficial uses if they are in Categories 4 and/or 5. The overall support statuses of Idaho's streams and lakes are presented in Table C and Table D, respectively.

Table C. Support status of Idaho's streams (percentages based on 92,056 stream miles).

Support Status	Miles (percent of total)
Fully supporting (Categories 1 or 2)	29,911 (32%)
Not assessed (Category 3)	25,435 (28%)
Not supporting (Categories 4 and/or 5)	36,710 (40%)

Table D. Support status of Idaho's lakes (percentages based on 432,390 lake acres).

Support Status	Acres (percent of total)
Fully supporting (Categories 1 or 2)	26,173 (6%)
Not assessed (Category 3)	175,729 (41%)
Not supporting (Categories 4 and/or 5)	230,488 (53%) ^a

a. Lake support status is based on acreage. The percentage (by area) of lakes not supporting beneficial uses is relatively high because a few large lakes dominate the acreage listed in Categories 4 and 5.

Section 303(d) Summary

CWA § 303(d) requires all states to list and prioritize water bodies that are impaired and need a TMDL. For the 2026 Integrated Report, DEQ added 36 new AU-cause combinations to the § 303(d) list (i.e., Category 5) and delisted 37 AU-cause combinations from the § 303(d) list, bringing the total number of AU-cause combinations on the § 303(d) list to 996. A summary of updates to the § 303(d) list is provided in Table E.

Table E. Summary of Category 5 updates in the 2024 Integrated Report.

Explanation	Category 5 AU-Cause Combinations
New Category 5 listings	36
• Based on new and readily available data	36
Category 5 delistings	37
• Correction of original listing	26
• Data indicate standard has been attained	4
• EPA approval of a completed TMDL	6
• Refinement of listing	1

2024–2026 Integrated Report Comparisons

Compared to the 2024 Integrated Report, the extent of stream miles fully supporting beneficial uses (Categories 1 and 2) has increased from 29,370 miles to 29,911, the extent of stream miles not assessed (Category 3) has decreased from 25,684 to 25,435 miles, and the extent of stream miles not supporting beneficial uses (Categories 4 and/or 5) has decreased from 37,002 to 36,710 miles. DEQ is also reporting an increase in the number of stream AUs in Categories 1, 2,

and 3, and an increase in the number of AU-cause combinations in Categories 4a and 5 (Figure B).

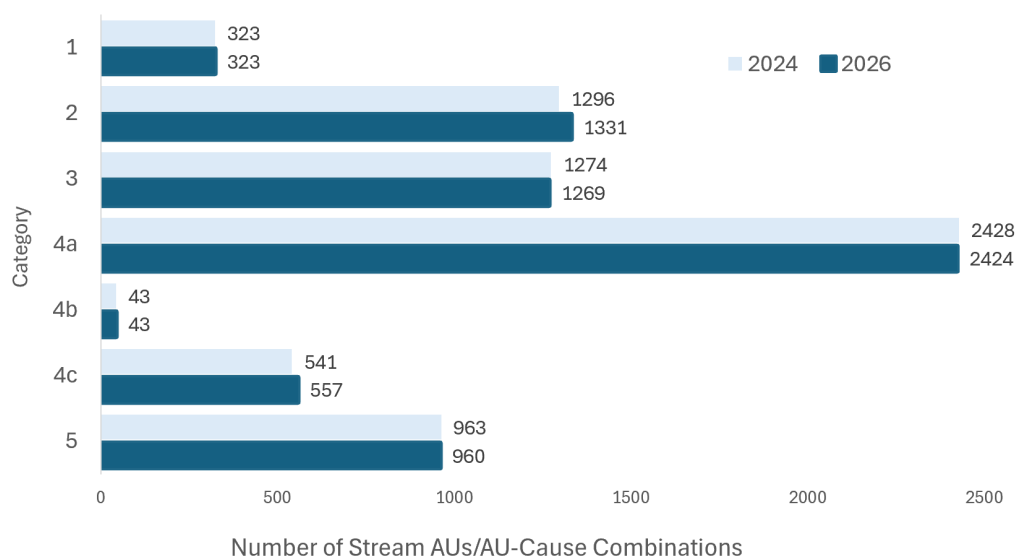


Figure B. Number of stream AUs (or AU-cause combinations) in Categories 1–5 of the 2024 and 2026 Integrated Reports.

The extent of lake acres fully supporting beneficial uses, not assessed, and not supporting beneficial uses has changed slightly since the 2024 Integrated Report. DEQ is reporting a change in the number of lake AUs/AU-cause combinations in Categories 4a and 5 (Figure C).

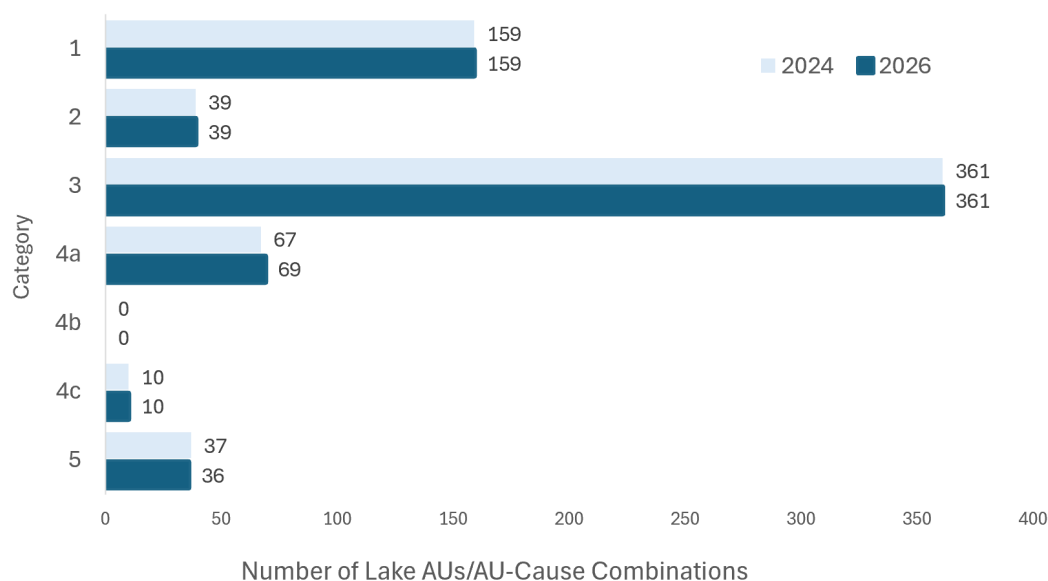


Figure C. Number of lake AUs (or AU-cause combinations) in Categories 1–5 of the 2024 and 2026 Integrated Reports.

Idaho's surface waters can be placed on the § 303(d) list for a variety of causes. A summary of § 303(d) causes for Idaho's streams and lakes is provided in Figure D and Figure E, respectively. These figures also show whether the total extent of these causes has increased or decreased since the 2024 Integrated Report.

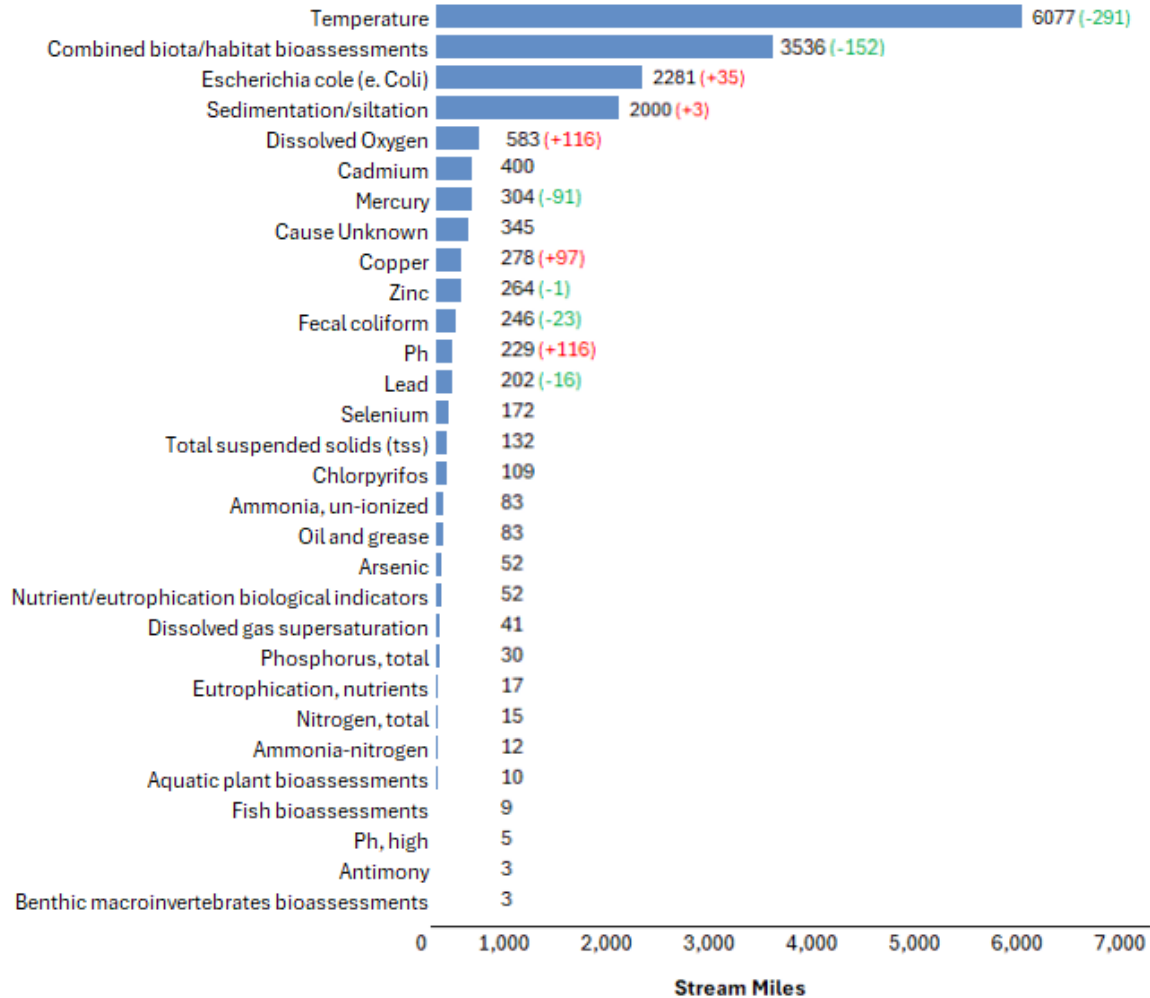


Figure D. Extent of Category 5 impairment causes for stream AUs. Numbers in parenthesis indicate change in stream miles since the 2024 Integrated Report.

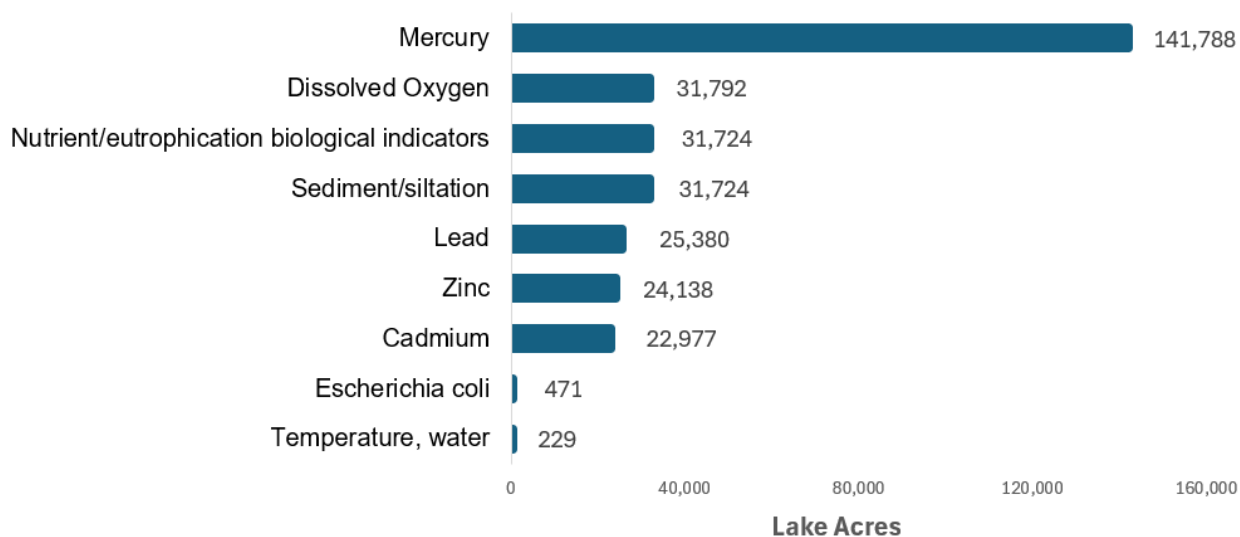


Figure E. Extent and causes of Category 5 impairment for lake AUs.

The leading § 303(d) causes of impairment in Idaho's streams are temperature, combined biota/habitat bioassessments, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and sedimentation/siltation. Since the 2024 Integrated Report, the extent of stream miles on the § 303(d) list for temperature has decreased to 6,077 miles. This decrease can be attributed to the reevaluation of previously assessed data. The extent of stream miles on the § 303(d) list for combined biota/habitat bioassessment have also decreased, while sedimentation/siltation and *E. coli* impairments have slightly increased since the 2024 cycle.

CWA § 303(d) causes of impairment in Idaho's lakes have remained the same, except for a decrease in mercury listings, since the 2024 Integrated Report. Until DEQ develops standardized methods for monitoring and assessing lakes and reservoirs, causes associated with lake impairments will change only when DEQ participates in larger lake monitoring projects or acquires new data from outside entities. The impairments listed in Figure E were largely identified in collaborative studies.

1 Introduction

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires each state to submit a biennial report on the quality of its surface waters and to identify and prioritize those waters that are impaired and need a total maximum daily load (TMDL). As the state agency responsible for implementing the CWA in Idaho, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is fulfilling these reporting requirements by submitting the biennial Integrated Report.

The 2026 Integrated Report was developed in compliance with the CWA §§ 305(b), 314, and 303(d), and incorporates DEQ data and other readily available data collected between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2024. The report provides background information on the state's water resources, including DEQ's water pollution control program and special concerns affecting water quality; an overview of DEQ's surface water monitoring and assessment program, including attainment status results for all state surface waters and a discussion about public health issues; an overview of Idaho's groundwater monitoring and assessment efforts; and a summary of public participation in developing the Integrated Report.

1.1 Purpose of the Integrated Report

The 2026 Integrated Report serves the following purposes:

- It satisfies reporting requirements of the CWA by documenting the current conditions of all state waters (§ 305(b)), including an assessment of status and trends of publicly owned lakes (§ 314), and listing and prioritizing those waters that are impaired and need a TMDL (§ 303(d)) (Figure 1).
- It informs the public about the status of Idaho's surface waters, enabling interested parties to provide any relevant data or comment on the report's findings.
- It provides a unique opportunity for the public to understand how DEQ is maintaining, improving, and protecting Idaho's waters.

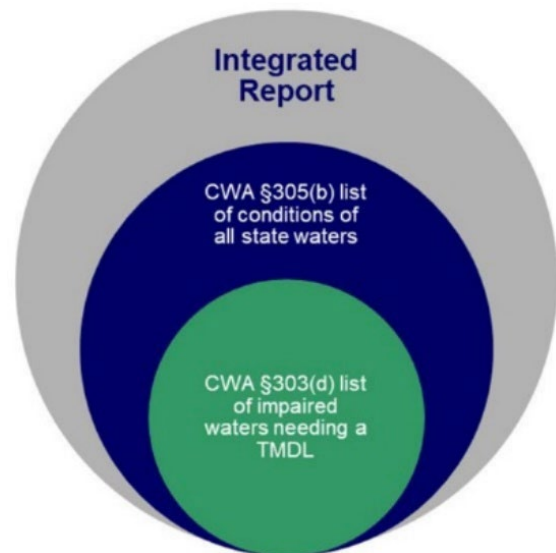


Figure 1. Components of the Integrated Report. Impaired waters on the § 303(d) list are a subset of waters from the § 305(b) list.

1.2 Integrated Report Categories

A primary objective of the 2026 Integrated Report is to describe the attainment status of Idaho's surface waters relative to their beneficial uses. To achieve this, all state waters are

placed into at least one of five primary reporting categories based on the amount of information known about their water quality, whether or not their beneficial uses are supported, and the types of impairments preventing beneficial use support. Category descriptions for the 2026 Integrated Report are presented in Figure 2.

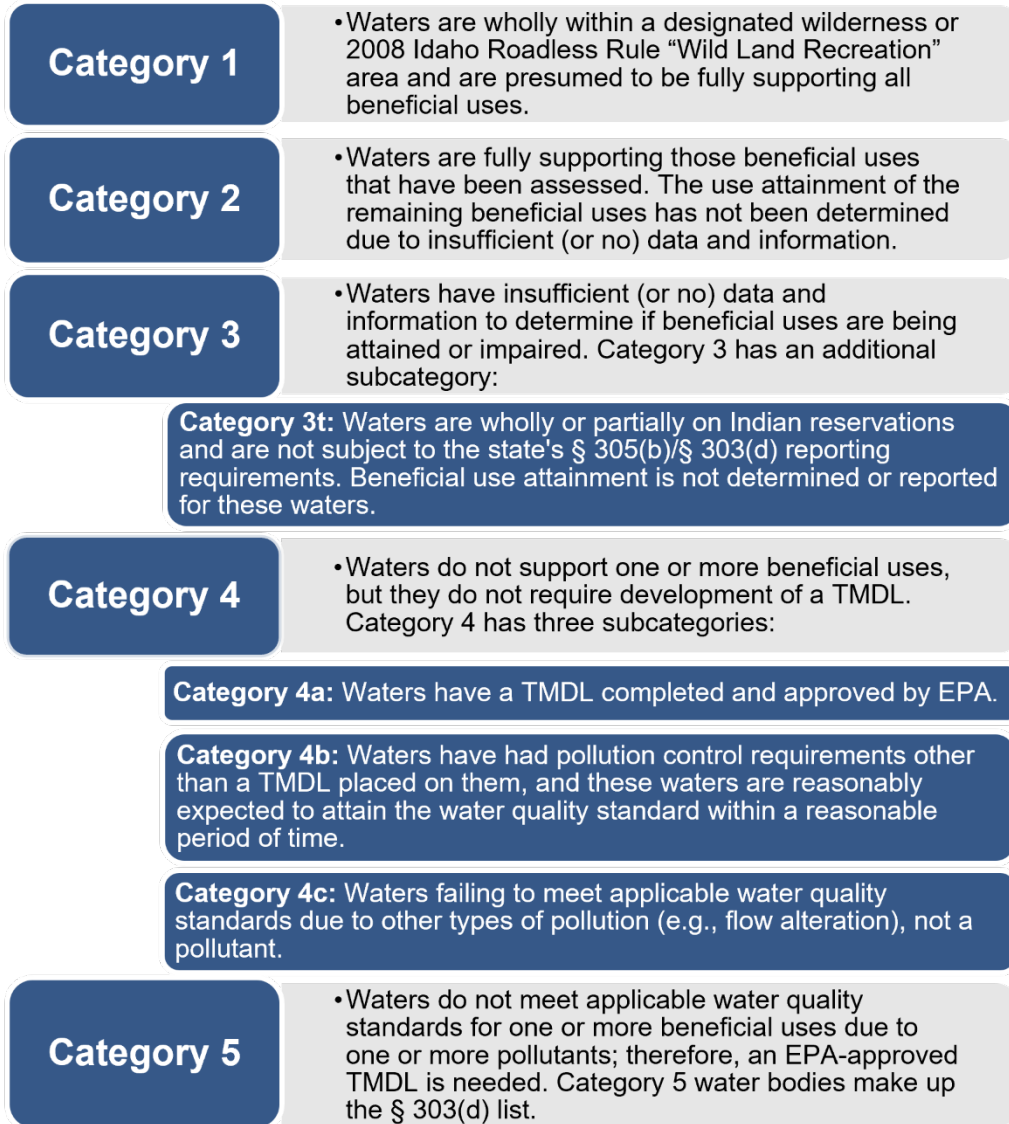


Figure 2. Categories for the 2026 Integrated Report.

For assessment and reporting purposes, DEQ subdivides Idaho's waters into assessment units (AUs). An AU is a group of similar stream segments within a water body unit with similar hydrology (e.g., Strahler stream order), land-use practices, ownership, or land management. DEQ assigns each AU to one or more reporting categories based on its water body assessment outcome. An AU may be impaired by multiple causes, and in some cases, may be listed in multiple impairment categories (i.e., Categories 4 and 5). Therefore, Category 4 and 5 listings are commonly referred to as AU-cause combinations.

2 Background Information

Idaho is home to some of the largest natural areas in the country, with abundant natural resources and numerous scenic locations. The state's diverse landscape includes snow-capped mountain ranges, volcanic plains, farmlands, world-class rapids (Figure 3), vast lakes, and steep canyons. Land use in Idaho can be broadly categorized into barren/urban/suburban (5%), agricultural (15%), forest (39%), and rangeland (41%) (Idaho Legislative Services Office 2020). Highly concentrated and expanding urban and industrial centers, along with shrinking agricultural and undeveloped areas, characterize Idaho's current land use trends. Because of Idaho's increasing population and variable land uses, the state's streams, rivers, lakes, and groundwater are affected to varying degrees by point and nonpoint sources of pollution.



Figure 3. Black Canyon of the Bear River in southeastern Idaho.

2.1 Scope of Waters in the Integrated Report

Idaho has more than 96,000 miles of rivers and streams (referred to as streams) and 469,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs (referred to as lakes), making water one of the state's most important natural resources. These streams and lakes, along with their associated wetlands, provide great natural beauty to the state and supply the water necessary for aquatic life, recreation, wildlife habitat, industry, agriculture, and domestic use. DEQ reports on the quality of approximately 92,056 miles of streams and 432,390 acres of lakes in the Integrated Report. Waters located within the boundaries of Indian reservations are not subject to the state's § 305(b)/§ 303(d) reporting requirements and are not assessed or reported in the Integrated Report. A summary of the state's water resources is presented in Table 1. Idaho's water resources are grouped into six basins and 86 subbasins (Figure 4).

Table 1. Summary of Idaho's water resources.

Item	Value	Scale	Source ^a
State population (estimate 2020)	1,839,106	NA	US Census Bureau
Number of basins	6	1:100,000	NHD
Number of subbasins (4th-level HUCs) ^b	86	1:100,000	NHD
Total number of assessment units	5,908	NA	ATTAINS
Number of state assessment units	5,676	NA	ATTAINS
Number of tribal assessment units	232	NA	ATTAINS
Total number of stream miles ^c	92,056	NA	ATTAINS
Number of perennial stream miles	50,921	1:100,000	ID305B Streams
Number of intermittent stream miles	42,165	1:100,000	ID305B Streams
Number of other stream miles	3,560	1:100,000	ID305B Streams
Total number of lake acres ^d	432,390	NA	ATTAINS
Acres of wetlands	712,270	1:100,000	USGS
Total number of stream miles on Indian reservations	3,399	NA	ATTAINS
Total number of lake acres on Indian reservations	36,502	NA	ATTAINS

a. National hydrography dataset (NHD); EPA's Assessment, TMDL Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS); US Geological Survey (USGS); DEQ's § 305(b) geographic information systems (GIS) layer for streams (ID305B Streams).

b. Fourth-level hydrologic unit codes (HUCs) refer to the numbered and named watersheds arising from a national standardization of watershed delineation by the USGS. Originally termed a cataloging unit, 4th-level HUCs are commonly referred to as subbasins.

c. Total number of stream miles whose quality is reported on for CWA § 305(b)/§ 303(d) requirements. The number of perennial, intermittent, and other stream miles exceeds the total number of stream miles because artificial paths and connectors that network or connect the hydrograph between rivers, lakes, swamps, and marshes create additional miles, as do portions of the artificial paths that were originally mapped as polygons in NHD data sets. Additionally, mileage from streams wholly or partially on Indian reservations was excluded from the total number of stream miles because tribal waters are not subject to the state's § 305(b)/§ 303(d) reporting requirements.

d. Total number of lake acres whose quality is reported on for CWA § 305(b)/§ 303(d) requirements. Acreage from lakes wholly or partially on Indian reservations was excluded from the total number of lake acres because tribal waters are not subject to the state's § 305(b)/§ 303(d) reporting requirements.

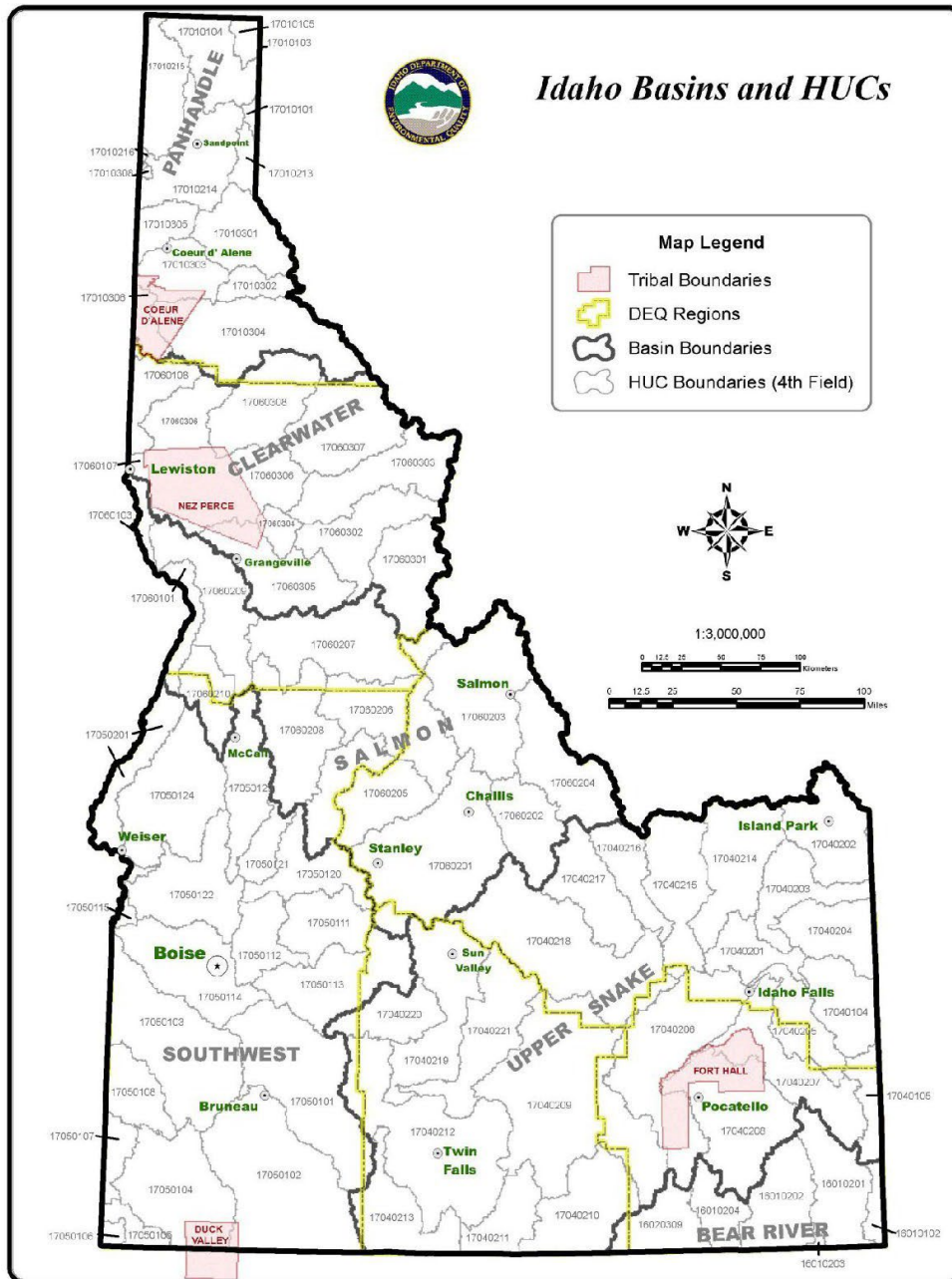


Figure 4. Idaho basins and subbasins (represented by hydrologic unit codes [HUCs]).

2.1.1 Assessment Units

Surface water in Idaho is divided into 2,641 water body units, which are codified in sections 109–160 in Idaho’s “Water Quality Standards” (IDAPA 58.01.02) based on subbasins (i.e., 4th-level hydrologic unit codes [HUCs]). Idaho’s water body identification system is a georeferenced network of the state’s water bodies and is based on a combination of two hydrography scales: 1:100,000 and 1:250,000. Idaho’s water bodies were coded to the 1:250,000-scale hydrography and named based on the 1:100,000-scale hydrography. Some water bodies have been combined or split based on land use considerations since the original codification in 2000.

Canals (unless they follow a natural channel), stock ponds, and tailing ponds are generally not coded in the system. The numbering system is based on United States Geological Survey (USGS) hydrologic units, which divides the nation into successively smaller nested units with unique identifiers, or HUCs, and creates a national standard for water resources planning and data management.

The USGS hydrologic units system includes four levels: the largest are called regions (1st-level); there are 21 regions in the nation, with 18 in the contiguous United States (Figure 5a). Regions are further divided into 221 subregions (2nd-level), 378 accounting units (3rd-level), and 2,264 cataloging units (4th-level)—the smallest element in the hydrologic units system. Although all levels are identified by HUCs—codes that range from two to eight digits—Idaho commonly uses the term HUC to refer to the eight-digit code of a cataloging unit (i.e., the 4th-level HUC), or the area of land it represents (i.e., subbasin). Unless otherwise specified, HUC in this document refers to the eight-digit cataloging unit (4th-level HUC). Idaho has six basins containing 86 HUCs (Figure 5b), two of which (17010103 [Yaak] and 17060107 [Lower Snake]) do not contain water and are not listed in IDAPA 58.01.02.

Idaho's water body numbering is based on HUCs. Within each HUC, waters are subdivided into water body units, which are then numbered using water body identification numbers (WBIDs) found in IDAPA 58.01.02, with numbers beginning at the pour point (i.e., the lowest point and outlet for the HUC) (Figure 5c). Water body units identified in the standard include all named and unnamed tributaries to the named and bounded water body unit. All waters are part of a water body unit.

For assessment and reporting purposes, DEQ further subdivides water body units into AUs (Figure 5d), typically by Strahler stream order, although other factors including land-use practices, land management, and ownership are considered. When subdividing water body units into AUs, DEQ used geographic information systems (GIS) data to identify land use designations and considered local knowledge when evaluating land uses. GIS data was based on the National Land Cover Database, which includes information regarding developed land, forested areas, and agricultural uses. If additional information is available to warrant an AU being further divided, DEQ may split the AU. AUs may be split due to land use changes or geographical or ecological differences.

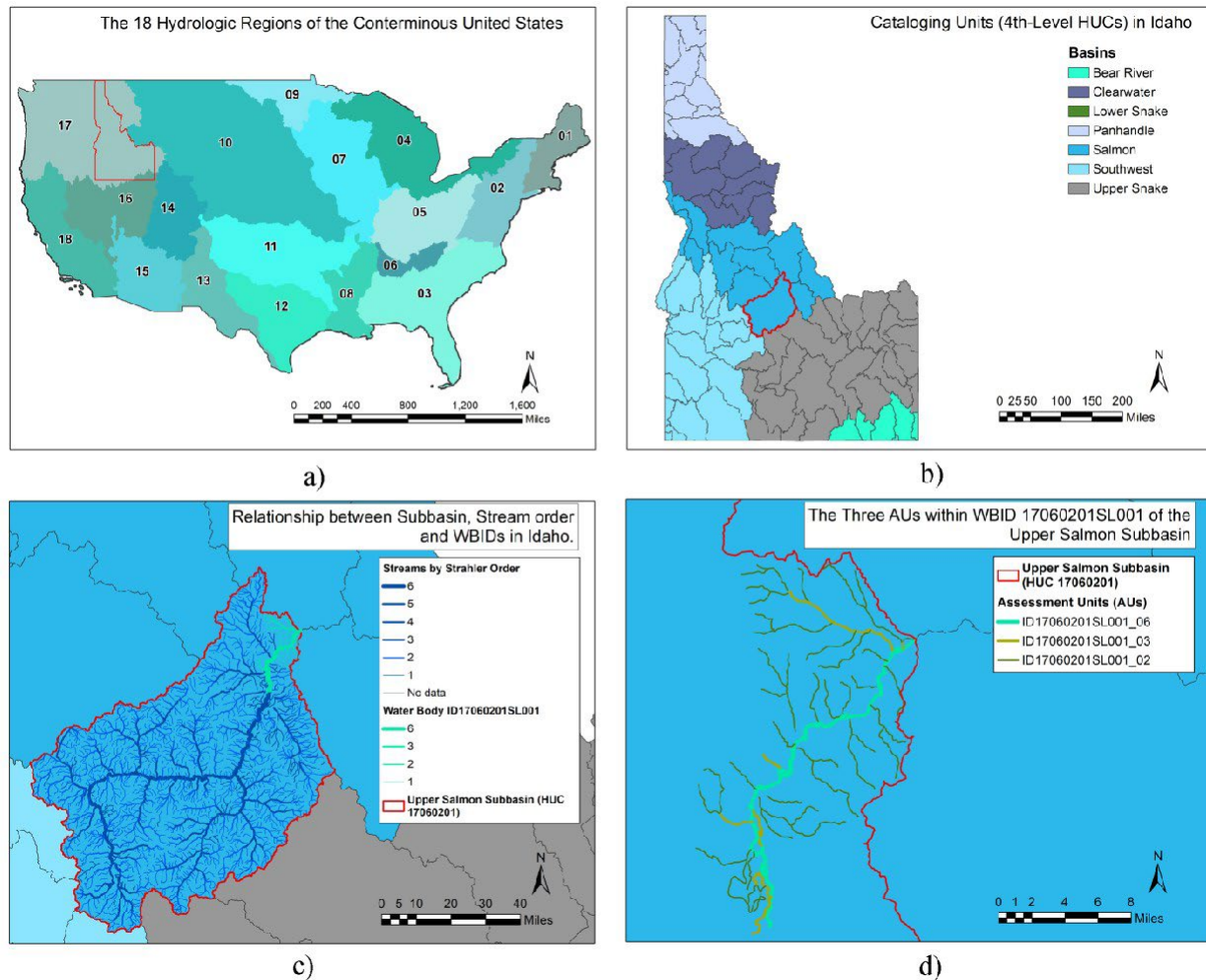


Figure 5. Relationship between HUCs, water body units, and AUs. (a) USGS hydrologic regions in the nation; (b) 86 4th-level HUCs in Idaho (the highlighted HUC is 17060201—Upper Salmon River subbasin in central Idaho); (c) HUC 17060201, Upper Salmon River subbasin, with water body unit 001 highlighted in green; and (d) water body unit 001 subdivided into three different AUs.

Using AUs to describe waters of Idaho offers many benefits, primarily that all waters of the state are defined consistently, which is a fundamental requirement of § 305(b) reporting. Because AUs are subdivisions of WBIDs, they have direct ties to IDAPA 58.01.02, so that beneficial uses defined in the standards are clearly tied to water bodies on the landscape. However, unlike their larger parent water body units, which are fixed in the standards, AUs allow for more specificity in assessments and can be more readily changed—split or aggregated—to better tailor assessments to known water quality conditions.

Idaho currently has 5,908 AUs. Of these, 5,676 are considered state AUs and are subject to CWA § 305(b)/§ 303(d) state reporting requirements. The remaining 232 AUs are considered tribal AUs and are not subject to the state's § 305(b)/§ 303(d) reporting requirements (Section 2.1.2).

2.1.1.1 Referencing Assessment Units in the Integrated Report

AUs are referenced by an alphanumeric code and a written description. Each unique AU identification code begins with "ID" for Idaho, followed by the eight-digit HUC, a two-letter abbreviation for the administrative basin, a three-digit number to identify the specific water body unit, an underscore, and the stream order (Figure 6).

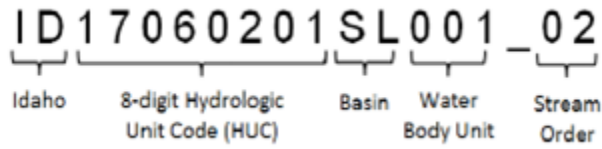


Figure 6. Example of an AU number.

The two-letter abbreviation used for the administrative basin relates to the basin designator used in IDAPA 58.01.02. Similarly, the three-digit number used for the specific water body unit relates to the WBID in the standards (e.g., S-1 in IDAPA 58.01.02 becomes SL001 for the AU). Lastly, AU splits are indicated after the stream order with a lowercase letter (e.g., ID17050114SW005_06a). Table 2 provides a crosswalk between the basin designator for water body units identified in IDAPA 58.01.02 with those used for AUs.

Table 2. Idaho basin designators for water body units in IDAPA 58.01.02 and AUs.

Idaho Basin	Water Body Unit Designator	AU Designator
Bear River	B	BR
Clearwater	C	CL
Panhandle	P	PN
Salmon	S	SL
Southwest	SW	SW
Upper Snake	US	SK

2.1.2 Tribal Waters Policy

DEQ implemented its tribal waters policy in the 2018/2020 Integrated Report (DEQ 2020) and does not assess or report on the quality of surface waters located within Indian reservations (referred to as tribal waters). To implement this policy, DEQ split AUs at the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-recognized reservation boundaries¹, removed the support status of beneficial uses from waters within the reservations, and maintained the support status of beneficial uses in state waters that were adjacent to the reservations and on waters that formed the boundary between reservations and Idaho lands.

Tribal AUs are now labeled with a "T" (e.g., ID17010303PN010_02T), placed in Category 3t, and displayed as purple on DEQ's static maps to differentiate them from the support status

¹ Splitting AUs and labeling waters as tribal waters is not intended to and does not constitute a determination, waiver, admission, or statement by the State of Idaho regarding the boundaries of any tribal reservation or regarding the authority of the State of Idaho with respect to any water resource affected by this policy.

determinations of state waters (Figure 7). Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP) sites that were located within reservation boundaries and used to make support status determinations on state waters will remain on DEQ's maps, and DEQ will no longer monitor BURP sites on Indian reservations.

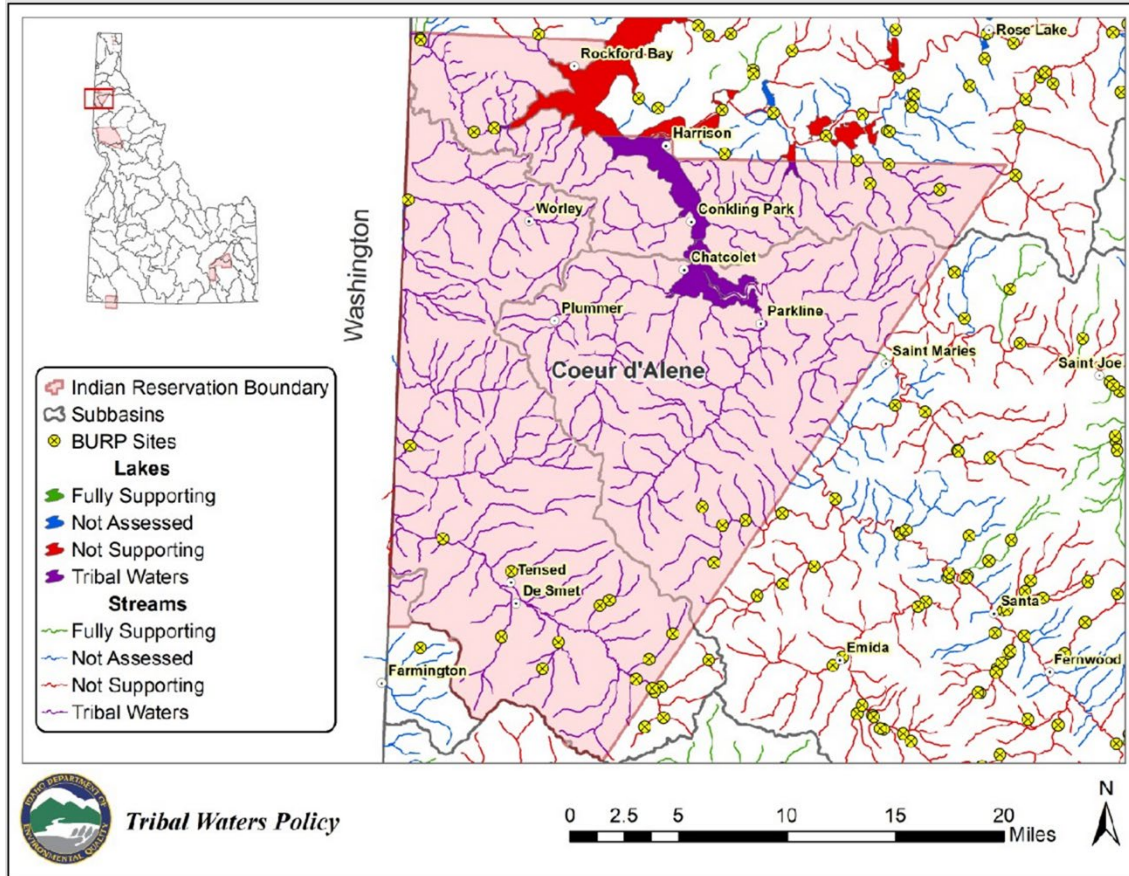


Figure 7. Map indicating tribal waters in Idaho's 2026 Integrated Report.

2.2 Water Pollution Control Program

DEQ's Surface and Wastewater Division is responsible for ensuring that the state's surface water resources meet state water quality standards. Within the division, the Surface Water Bureau is responsible for ensuring Idaho's streams, lakes, and wetlands support their beneficial uses and meet state water quality standards. The following subprograms and policies help support this goal.

2.2.1 Water Quality Standards Program

Water quality standards are the benchmarks DEQ uses to gauge protection of Idaho's surface waters. Idaho's Water Quality Standards Program is a joint effort between DEQ and EPA. DEQ is responsible for developing and enforcing water quality standards that protect beneficial uses.

EPA develops regulations, policies, and guidance—including recommended water quality criteria—to help Idaho implement the program and to ensure that Idaho's adopted standards are consistent with CWA requirements. EPA has the authority to review and approve or disapprove state standards and, when necessary, to promulgate federal water quality rules. For more information, visit Idaho's [Water Quality Standards](#).

2.2.2 Antidegradation Policy

Federal regulations require all states to develop antidegradation policies to protect the existing and designated beneficial uses of their surface waters (40 CFR 131.12). Idaho's antidegradation policy, contained in IDAPA 58.01.02.051, establishes three tiers of water quality protection (Figure 8). Under Idaho rule, the level of protection (i.e., tier) is determined on a water body-by-water body basis and is tied to assessment outcomes in the most recent federally approved Integrated Report. Idaho's antidegradation policy applies to all activities that are subject to Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) permits or CWA § 401 water quality certifications. For more information about Idaho's antidegradation policy and implementation procedures, visit [Water Quality Standards](#) or refer to *Idaho Antidegradation Implementation Procedures* (DEQ 2012a).

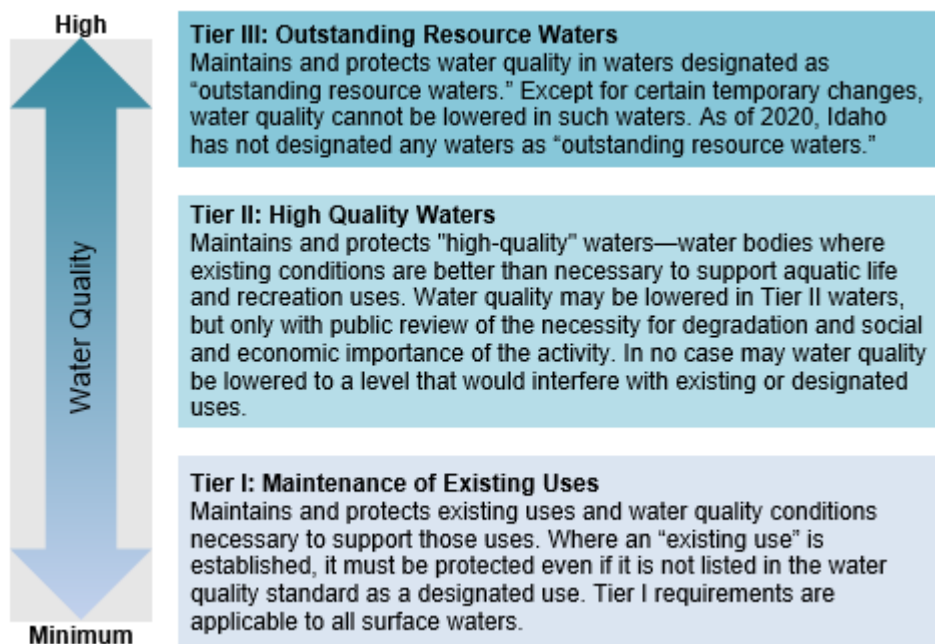


Figure 8. Three tiers of water quality protection identified in Idaho's antidegradation policy.

2.2.3 Point Source Control Program

According to the CWA, a point source is any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged into waters of the United States. Idaho controls point source pollution through its § 401 Water Quality Certification Program and through the IPDES Program. These DEQ programs ensure that federally permitted and licensed projects, as well as municipal, industrial, and commercial activities that discharge from a point source,

comply with state water quality standards and any other water quality requirements of state law. DEQ is responsible for issuing the following types of permits and certifications:

- **IPDES Permits:** The IPDES Program administers the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States in Idaho. These discharges include municipal, industrial, storm water, pretreatment controls for certain discharges to publicly owned treatment works, and the sewage sludge (biosolids) management program. IPDES permits are written to comply with state water quality standards and limit the amount of pollution that point sources may discharge into Idaho's surface waters.
- **§ 401 Certifications for § 404 Dredge and Fill Permits:** The CWA requires a permit to conduct water-related construction activities, such as fills for development, water resource projects, and infrastructure development. The United States Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for issuing dredge and fill permits in Idaho.
- **§ 401 Certifications for Hydroelectric Power Plants:** State certification is required before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission may license or relicense nonfederal hydroelectric dams.

For more information about these programs, visit [Permit Options](#).

2.2.4 Nonpoint Source Management Program

Nonpoint sources do not have a clear definition in the CWA; rather, they are defined by exclusion (i.e., anything not considered a point source). Nonpoint sources of pollution include, among other things, the cumulative effect of excess fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural and residential lands; atmospheric deposition; and various land use practices including urban development, agriculture, and forestry.

DEQ developed Idaho's initial nonpoint source program in 1989 through the coordinated efforts of representatives from numerous organizations that had an interest in managing nonpoint source water pollution. The following memoranda of understanding guides DEQ's cooperative approach toward nonpoint source management efforts:

- [*Memorandum of Understanding Implementing the Non-point Source Water Quality Program in the State of Idaho*](#)—Outlines the different parties' respective roles and responsibilities in implementing the nonpoint source water quality provisions of the federal CWA in Idaho.
- Appendix to the Memorandum of Understanding Implementing the Nonpoint Source Water Quality Program in the State of Idaho Specifying Implementation of the Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan, 1991—Identifies roles and responsibilities for implementing the [*Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan*](#), updated in 2025.

The goal of DEQ's Nonpoint Source Management Program is to prevent and eliminate nonpoint source pollution in all state water bodies. The program focuses predominantly on implementing water quality activities prescribed in TMDLs through the implementation of the federal § 319 grant program and state agricultural best management practice (State Ag BMP) grant program.

These activities are designed to protect and restore beneficial uses and to prevent significant threats to water quality from present and future activities.

DEQ's Nonpoint Source Management Program awards federal § 319 and State Ag BMP grants annually to fund water quality improvement projects that address nonpoint source pollution. For the 5-year period from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2024, DEQ received grant applications requesting over \$30 million and awarded over \$16.7 million for water quality improvement projects to control nonpoint source pollution. Annually, DEQ awards an average of over \$1.5 million in federal § 319 grants and just over \$1.6 million in State Ag BMP grants. However, for the past several state fiscal years, DEQ has only received an allocation of \$279,000.

A summary of annual grant requests and awards for the federal § 319 and State Ag BMP programs is presented in Table 3. Each federal award also contains budget items to support personnel (salaries), basin advisory group (BAG) meetings, the DEQ Water Quality Workshop, and more.

Table 3. Summary of funding requests and awards for Idaho federal § 319 and state agricultural BMP program by state fiscal years 2021–2025.

State Fiscal Year ^a	Requested (\$)		Funded (\$)		Totals (\$)	
	Federal § 319	State Ag BMP	Federal § 319	State Ag BMP	Requested	Funded
2021	3,845,092	616,228	1,602,747	279,000	4,461,320	1,881,747
2022	3,739,564	1,148,354	1,725,289	1,279,000	4,887,918	3,004,289
2023	3,911,952	2,452,473	1,636,172	2,452,473	5,364,425	4,088,645
2024	3,743,778	5,083,690	1,438,827	2,000,000	8,827,468	3,438,827
2025	4,029,566	2,983,555	1,475,234	444,165*	5,504,800	1,919,399

a. Idaho's state fiscal year is from July 1 through June 30.

* Includes balance of funds from closed-out projects.

2.2.5 TMDL Program

CWA § 303(d) requires all states to identify and prioritize water bodies that do not meet state water quality standards. For those water bodies on the § 303(d) list, Idaho must develop water quality improvement plans, called TMDLs, that specify the pollutant load reductions needed for those water bodies to achieve water quality standards. TMDLs are typically developed on a subbasin level, which means that water bodies and pollutants within a subbasin are generally addressed in a single document. For more information, visit Idaho's [TMDLs Program](#) page to view a table of completed subbasin assessments, TMDLs, implementation plans, and 5-year reviews.

2.3 Special State Concerns

The following section addresses special concerns and significant issues affecting Idaho's water quality programs.

2.3.1 Cyanobacteria Harmful Algal Blooms

Cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (HABs) are a water quality concern in Idaho. Although the exact cause of any particular HAB is usually unknown, temperature, flow conditions, and excess nutrients can contribute to bloom formation. HABs are dominated by a handful of cyanobacteria species. These cyanobacteria can produce neurotoxins that affect the brain and nervous system, hepatotoxins that affect the liver and kidneys, and other undesirable conditions such as foul taste and odor and murky water (Figure 9). DEQ developed a HAB response plan in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and coordinates monitoring and response efforts with local water resource management agencies. For more information, see DEQ's [HABs information page](#).



Figure 9. Harmful algal bloom at Hayden Lake.

3 Surface Water Monitoring and Assessment

As the agency responsible for protecting Idaho's surface water, DEQ continually monitors and assesses the quality of the state's streams and lakes. This information is used to report on the status of Idaho's waters and to make decisions regarding water quality management.

3.1 Monitoring Program

The *Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Plan* (DEQ 2012b) outlines DEQ's approach to collecting and integrating ambient water quality data from a variety of monitoring programs, including BURP, National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS), and special studies. DEQ's monitoring crews collect water temperature data, biological samples (e.g., macroinvertebrates, fish, and

bacteria), chemical measures, and habitat data from Idaho's surface waters (Figure 10). In addition to its own data collection efforts, DEQ solicits and considers data from other agencies, organizations, and interest groups. Together, these data are used to determine whether Idaho's surface waters meet state water quality standards and support beneficial uses. For more information, see DEQ's [BURP monitoring efforts](#) or refer to the *Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program Field Manual for Streams* (DEQ 2017a).



Figure 10. DEQ field crew collecting BURP data.

3.2 Assessment Program

DEQ relies on scientific findings and policy decisions in making water quality determinations, as outlined in the *Water Body Assessment Guidance* (WBAG; DEQ 2016). This guidance document, which focuses on biology as a measure of aquatic life and water quality status, is the foundation of DEQ's ambient monitoring and assessment program. The WBAG describes the methods used to consistently evaluate data and determine beneficial use support of Idaho's waters and addresses many reporting requirements and state and federal rules, regulations, and policies.

3.2.1 Beneficial Uses

Beneficial uses are any of the various uses that may be made of lakes and streams in Idaho. These uses include, but are not limited to, aesthetics, aquatic life, agricultural water supply, domestic water supply, industrial water supply, recreation, and wildlife habitat. The beneficial use depends upon actual use, the ability of the water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and the basic goal of the CWA that all waters support aquatic life and recreation where attainable. *Support* of a beneficial use is defined in IDAPA 58.01.02.010.42.

Idaho's water quality standards define the water quality goals for a water body, or portion thereof, in part by designating the use or uses to be made of that water body. Idaho also has

existing and presumed use protections for its undesignated waters. A *designated* use is a beneficial use assigned to a specific water body unit in the standard. The CWA requires Idaho to protect *existing* uses, which are uses that are/were actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are designated. Idaho presumes most waters will support cold water aquatic life and either primary or secondary contact recreation; therefore, DEQ protects all undesignated waters for those uses (i.e., *presumed* use protection). The degree of protection is the same for designated uses, existing uses, and presumed uses. For more information about Idaho's beneficial uses and beneficial use protections, refer to section 3 of the WBAG.

3.2.2 External Data

Data are the foundation of DEQ's assessment process. Although the WBAG was primarily designed to assess BURP data, DEQ also considers data from other existing and readily available sources. Such data may be from other agencies, institutions, interest groups, or individuals, and they may relate to the existence, support status, or associated criteria of beneficial uses in a water body. DEQ ranks the quality of external data it receives into one of three tiers: Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3. A summary of the tier descriptions is provided in Table 4.

DEQ also pursues several avenues for notifying the public of its intent to seek external and readily available water quality data. These avenues include a statewide news release to the media, posting announcements to DEQ's website and social media, and direct mailing notices to interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. For the 2026 Integrated Report, DEQ conducted a 60-day call for data from December 12, 2024, to February 12, 2025. Data received during this period were tiered for quality and relevance, and only Tier 1 data were analyzed for the 2026 Integrated Report.

A summary of the data received and queried, and the AUs associated with the data is presented in Appendix K.

For more information about DEQ's call for data process and data tiering policy, refer to section 4.2.1 of the WBAG (DEQ 2016).

Table 4. Description, examples, and incorporation of data tiers.

Tier	Scientific Rigor	Relevance	Example	How Used
1	- Quantitative - Parameters measured - Established monitoring plan with quality assurance (QA) and defined protocols - Appropriate supervised training for samplers - Samples processed in EPA-certified lab following standard methods or by professional taxonomist - Organisms identified by a professional taxonomist	- Data relates to either water quality standards, especially numeric, beneficial uses, or causes of impairment - Data ≤5 years old - Data relates to a named water body (GIS location, latitude and longitude, or map location provided) and are representative	- PhD or master's thesis - Published or printed studies or reports - Published predictive models - EPA NARS - BURP data - Use attainability analyses - Rapid Bioassessment Protocols	§ 303(d) listing or delisting § 305(b) reports - Subbasin assessments - TMDLs - Planning for future monitoring
2	- Qualitative or semiquantitative - May have a monitoring plan - No QA/quality control (QC) provided for within monitoring plan - Protocols may or may not be defined - Parameters rated - Field staff may not be trained; lab may not be certified - Taxonomist may not be a professional	- Data may relate to a watershed - Not water body- specific - Data >5 years old - Data may relate to other agency guidelines or objectives	- Environmental assessments - Proper functioning condition assessments - Most citizen monitoring - Models with documentation - Agency planning documents	§ 305(b) reports - Subbasin assessments or TMDLs when data adds to overall assessment quality - Planning for future monitoring
3	- May be qualitative in nature - Parameters evaluated - Field staff have little to no training - No documented monitoring plan - No QA/QC - Anecdotal in nature	- Not specific to water quality standards or beneficial uses - Location not specific - Data ≥10 years old	- Nonspecific reports or studies - Newspaper articles - Simple models without any documentation	- Planning for future monitoring - Hold for further investigations

Source: DEQ 2016

3.2.3 Interpreting Idaho's Water Quality Standards

DEQ's WBAG includes specific language detailing how narrative and numeric water quality standards are interpreted in assessments for the Integrated Report.

DEQ largely relies on BURP monitoring data and biological assessments to evaluate compliance of state narrative water quality standards and support status of aquatic life uses in the absence of specific chemical water quality data. Narrative standards are written such that the waters of the state shall be free from pollutants impairing beneficial uses. Biological assessments directly measure the support of the aquatic life beneficial uses that the narrative standards were written to protect, so that a *full support* decision based on the WBAG largely satisfies compliance with these narrative standards. However, a nonsupport decision based on the same data may not identify the specific cause of impairment. Numeric standards are somewhat

different, and a detailed discussion of the state's approach to assessing compliance with these standards is provided in section 5 of the WBAG.

3.2.3.1 Criteria Exceedance

Due to the natural variability in water quality, variability in translation to a biological response, and possible measurement errors, DEQ does not interpret numeric criteria for dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, and temperature as a sharp line between impaired and not impaired. Rather, impairment may occur along a continuum. Because these criteria are developed conservatively, and imprecisely reflect natural variability, DEQ believes minor excursions of the criteria are acceptable if direct biological indicators (i.e., multimetric index scores) meet criteria specified in the WBAG. In IDAPA 58.01.02.054.03, a zone is established allowing up to a 10% criteria exceedance for dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, and temperature, for which the assessor has some flexibility to consider other evidence (i.e., biological data) in determining whether to list the AU-cause combination in Category 5. Figure 7 of the WBAG provides an overview of this DEQ policy.

While the policy described above deals solely with frequency, DEQ does recognize that the magnitude and duration of any criteria exceedance is important to the biological response. Magnitude, duration, and frequency are typically not independent of one another. An evaluation of impairment based solely on frequency, while it can have its limitations, is a practical gauge of criteria exceedance and one that is supported by EPA policy.

Failure to meet a numeric or narrative water quality criterion is reason to list an AU in Category 5 of the Integrated Report. If the AU failed to meet specific numeric criteria, then the impairment is related to those criteria. Tier 1 data must be available to inform the assessor about the cause or causes of impairment to a beneficial use.

3.2.3.2 Bioassessment

DEQ relies heavily on biological indicators to gauge narrative and numeric criteria. An average of the multimetric index scores can range from 1 to 3 (DEQ 2016, section 6). An average score of less than 2 indicates that a water body is not supporting its aquatic life beneficial use. Since it is impractical to collect data to evaluate every possible numeric and narrative criterion, the assessor, in many instances, will not know the exact cause of an impairment—merely that a biological impairment exists. Such a determination places a water body in Category 5 with the cause as *combined biota/habitat bioassessments*.

EPA's 2002 clarification memo for the Integrated Report states:

When existing and readily available data and information (biological, chemical or physical) are sufficient to determine that a pollutant has caused, is suspected of causing, or is projected to cause the impairment, the AU should be listed in Category 5 (EPA 2002).

The memo further clarifies that "Only when the state determines that the existing data and information (biological, chemical or physical) are *insufficient* to support an attainment determination, can an AU be listed in Category 3" (EPA 2002). DEQ discourages assessors from

making educated guesses on causes, because changing a cause after initial listing can be costly in terms of time and resources. It is reasonable and prudent to leave the cause as *combined biota/habitat* bioassessments until a more specific cause can be accurately determined in the subbasin assessment phase of the TMDL.

3.2.4 Waters Other than Perennial Streams

DEQ's multimetric index scores apply primarily to perennial flowing water bodies. Intermittent waters may have important ecological functions, but they cannot sustain the same biological communities as perennial waters and cannot be assessed using the WBAG. Although the fundamental assessment approach should also be applicable to lakes, reservoirs, springs, lake outlets, inundated streams, and wetlands, DEQ must further investigate these types of water bodies to develop scientifically sound bioassessment processes and to establish appropriate reference conditions.

Narrative and numeric criteria still apply to intermittent streams, reservoirs, springs, lake outlets, and inundated streams, and these waters are still assessed when relevant narrative and numeric criteria data are available. For intermittent streams (i.e., streams with zero flow for at least 1 week during most years), numeric criteria apply only during periods of *optimum* flow.

For recreation beneficial uses, optimal flow is set by rule equal to or greater than 5 cubic feet per second (cfs); for aquatic life uses, optimal flow is equal to or greater than 1 cfs (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.54 and .02.070.06). For more information, refer to section 2 of the WBAG.

3.3 Surface Water Assessment Results

DEQ's surface water assessment results are presented in this section and includes the five-part categorization of all state surface waters, § 303(d) reporting requirements, statewide summaries of beneficial use support and § 303(d) causes of impairment, and § 314 reporting requirements. The results presented in this Integrated Report were compiled by DEQ using EPA's Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS) database, a cloud-based application that helps states enter and track water quality assessment information.

Assessment results can also be accessed via the [2026 Integrated Report Interactive Mapper](#).

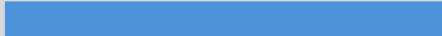
3.3.1 Five-Part Categorization of Surface Waters

Five-part categorization results for stream AUs and lake AUs are summarized in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively. To access a complete list of AUs in each category, including AU-cause combinations in Categories 4 and 5, see Appendix A. Detailed category descriptions are provided in the following sections.

Table 5. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's streams. The percentage of total stream miles is out of 92,056 miles. The percentages total more than 100% because some miles are listed in both Categories 4 and 5.

Category	Miles	Number of AUs	AU-Cause Combinations	Percentage of stream miles	
Category 1	4,077	323	-	4.4%	
Category 2	25,834	1,331	-	28.1%	
Category 3	25,435	1,269	-	27.6%	
Category 4a	25,829	-	2,424	28.1%	
Category 4b	194	-	43	0.2%	
Category 4c	6,925	-	557	7.5%	
Category 5	13,879	-	954	15.1%	

Table 6. Five-part categorization results for Idaho's lakes. The percentage of total lake acres is out of 432,390 acres. The percentages total more than 100% because some acres are listed in both Categories 4 and 5.

Category	Acres	Number of AUs	AU-Cause Combinations	Percentage of Acres	
Category 1	4,349	159	-	1.0%	
Category 2	21,824	39	-	5.0%	
Category 3	175,728	361	-	40.6%	
Category 4a	182,838	-	69	42.3%	
Category 4b	-	-	-	0.0%	
Category 4c	85,470	-	10	19.8%	
Category 5	175,782	-	36	40.7%	

3.3.1.1 Category 1

Waters are wholly within a federally designated wilderness or 2008 Idaho Roadless Rule "Wild Land Recreation" area and are presumed to be fully supporting all beneficial uses.

AUs in Category 1 meet strict land use requirements, are deemed absent of pollution sources, and are presumed to be fully supporting all beneficial uses. DEQ uses the most restrictive and protective theme of the 2008 Idaho Roadless Rule (i.e., the "Wild Land Recreation" theme; 36 CFR 294, subpart C), alongside federally designated wilderness areas, to place waters into Category 1. This definition assumes that waters wholly (100%) within one or both land management classifications meet DEQ's *natural conditions* water quality standard (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and are expected to exhibit no measurable change from the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.63). However, if readily available data or information demonstrates impairment to a beneficial use, DEQ will assess the water body accordingly. Statewide, 482 out of 5,689 state AUs are in Category 1, totaling 4,077 stream

miles and 4,349 lake acres. Most of these AUs are found in the Selway-Bitterroot and Frank Church-River of No Return Wildernesses.

3.3.1.2 Category 2

Waters are fully supporting those beneficial uses that have been assessed. The use attainment of the remaining beneficial uses has not been determined due to insufficient (or no) data and information.

AUs in Category 2 had existing and readily available Tier 1 data that indicated full support of one or more beneficial uses.

Statewide, 1,370 out of 5,689 state AUs are in Category 2, totaling 25,824 stream miles and 21,824 lake acres.

3.3.1.3 Category 3

Waters have insufficient (or no) data and information to determine if beneficial uses are being attained or impaired.

DEQ may conclude that readily available data and information are insufficient based on the following reasons:

- Existing and readily available data and information were collected using unacceptable quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures.
- The quality of existing and readily available data and information, regardless of quantity thresholds, is inadequate to provide an accurate assessment.
- Existing and readily available data and information are not representative of current conditions for the water body. This rationale might include a determination that (1) significant land use changes have occurred in the watershed, changing the hydrology and nonpoint source loading, (2) point source discharges have been removed, (3) new discharges are now operating, or (4) the locations of sampling stations did not reflect the character of the water body segment.

AUs will remain in Category 3 until DEQ can obtain sufficient data and information to determine whether beneficial uses are supported. However, an AU may remain in Category 3 indefinitely under any of the following circumstances: the stream had no flow when visited by DEQ (i.e., intermittent stream); access to the monitoring site was denied; or the monitoring site was inaccessible. When any of these circumstances are encountered, DEQ will make every attempt to revisit the AU to collect sufficient data and information to support a beneficial use attainment determination.

Statewide, 1,630 out of 5,689 state AUs are in Category 3, totaling 25,435 stream miles and 175,728 lake acres. Of the 1,269 stream AUs in Category 3, 371 AUs were evaluated to have zero flow based on 596 BURP sites. These AUs will likely remain in Category 3 until an assessment protocol for intermittent waters is developed. Appendix B provides a complete list of AUs evaluated to have zero flow.

3.3.1.4 Category 4

Waters do not support one or more beneficial uses, but they do not require development of a TMDL.

Category 4 listings are commonly referred to as AU-cause combinations since a particular AU may have multiple causes of impairment. Each AU-cause combination in Category 4 is assigned into one of three subcategories: Category 4a, Category 4b, or Category 4c. A single AU may be in multiple subcategories of Category 4 if there are multiple causes of impairment that do not require the development of a TMDL.

Category 4a—Waters have a TMDL completed and approved by EPA.

DEQ places an AU-cause combination in Category 4a when a TMDL is developed by DEQ and approved by EPA. Once a TMDL is implemented, DEQ expects the AU to fully attain the water quality standard for the pollutant specified in the TMDL (e.g., sediment). If the AU has other impairments, it may also be included in other categories of the Integrated Report.

An implementation plan is developed by various state and federal entities identified in the nonpoint source management plan once EPA has approved a TMDL. An implementation plan details the actions needed to achieve the TMDL-specified load reductions, outlines a schedule for those actions, identifies stakeholders responsible for implementation, and specifies monitoring needed to show progress toward meeting water quality standards. Additional information can be found in the [TMDL implementation plans](#) located under each subbasin.

Statewide, 2,493 AU-cause combinations are listed in Category 4a, totaling 25,829 stream miles and 182,838 lake acres. EPA-approved TMDLs, addendums, and implementation plans can be found at: [Total Maximum Daily Loads | Idaho Department of Environmental Quality](#).

Category 4b—Waters have had pollution control requirements other than a TMDL placed on them, and these waters are reasonably expected to attain the water quality standard within a reasonable period of time.

DEQ places an AU-cause combination in Category 4b when other pollution abatement measures—required by local, state, or federal authority—are effective enough to achieve applicable water quality standards within a reasonable time (pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1)). When adequate pollution control requirements are established on an impaired water body, this action obviates the need for a TMDL.

For an AU-cause combination to be considered in Category 4b, six elements must be addressed in the Category 4b rationale:

1. Identification of stream segment and statement of problem causing the impairment
2. Description of pollution controls and demonstration of how they will achieve water quality standards
3. An estimate or projection of the time when water quality standards will be met
4. Schedule for implementing pollution controls

5. Monitoring plan for tracking effectiveness of the pollution controls
6. Commitment to revise pollution controls as necessary

For each integrated reporting cycle, DEQ and EPA will review each AU-cause combination in Category 4b to ensure that all the proposed pollution control requirements are being met. If circumstances have changed and the requirements of the original Category 4b rationale are no longer being met, DEQ may place the AU-cause combination back into Category 5.

Statewide, 43 AU-cause combinations are currently in Category 4b, totaling 194 stream miles. Four AU-cause combinations are addressed in the *Bear Valley Creek 4b Justification* (DEQ and USFS 2010). DEQ is adding 39 more AU-cause combinations into Category 4b in the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River subbasin for metals. All these AU-cause combinations are addressed in Appendix C (South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Category 4b).

Category 4c—Waters failing to meet applicable water quality standards due to other types of pollution (e.g., flow alteration), not a pollutant.

DEQ places an AU-cause combination in Category 4c when the impairment is caused by *pollution* (i.e., flow alteration or habitat alteration), not a pollutant. Water bodies placed in Category 4c do not require the development of a TMDL.

Pollutants are defined in CWA § 502(6), Idaho Code § 39-3602(24), and IDAPA 58.01.02.010.79. On Idaho's § 303(d) list, these definitions include impairments such as sediment, nutrients, toxics, and temperature—if they impair a beneficial use.

Pollution is a broad concept that encompasses human-caused changes to the environment that alter the functioning of natural processes and produce undesirable environmental or health effects. Pollution includes human-induced alteration of the physical, biological, chemical, and radiological integrity of water and other media. Flow and habitat alterations are considered pollution and not specific pollutants according to EPA (CWA § 502(6) and § 502(19); EPA 2001), so DEQ does not develop TMDLs for flow alteration or habitat alteration.

Water bodies affected by these forms of pollution are not overlooked or ignored; they are identified in Category 4c of the Integrated Report. Flow and habitat alterations may often contribute to pollutants in a water body that are suitable for TMDLs. For example, excess sediment may impair a beneficial use and violate state water quality standards on a water body that may also be affected by altered water flow (or habitat alteration). If the impairment is partly caused by excess sediment, the water body will also be placed on the § 303(d) list of impaired waters (i.e., Category 5).

Statewide, 567 AU-cause combinations are listed in Category 4c, totaling 6,925 stream miles and 85,470 lake acres.

3.3.1.5 Category 5

Waters do not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more beneficial uses due to one or more pollutants; therefore, an EPA-approved TMDL is needed. Category 5 water bodies make up the § 303(d) list.

Category 5 listings are also commonly referred to as AU-cause combinations. Category 5 is a streamlined § 303(d) list and excludes waters that have an EPA-approved TMDL (Category 4a), waters addressed by other pollution control measures (Category 4b), and waters impaired by pollution (Category 4c). DEQ uses the following criteria for listing a water body in Category 5:

- The water body was listed as impaired in the 2024 Integrated Report **or**
- Tier 1 data indicate an impairment by a pollutant, **and**
- Developing and implementing a TMDL is possible.

Statewide, 990 AU-cause combinations are listed in Category 5, totaling 13,879 stream miles and 175,782 lake acres. More information about the 2026 § 303(d) list (i.e., Category 5 waters) is provided in Section 3.3.2.

Category 5-r—Waters with restoration pollution controls that provide a more immediate benefit to restore water quality as an alternative prior to the development of a TMDL

DEQ places an AU-cause combination in Category 5-r, Advanced Restoration Plans, when presented with a near-term plan, or description of actions, with a schedule and milestone, that is more immediately beneficial or practicable to achieving water quality standards for those AUs. Five AU-cause combinations are listed as 5-r (Appendix M).

3.3.2 Section 303(d) List

For the 2026 Integrated Report, DEQ added 36 new AU-cause combinations to the § 303(d) list (i.e., Category 5) and delisted 53 AU-cause combinations from the § 303(d) list, bringing the total number of AU-cause combinations on the § 303(d) list to 1,028. To access a complete list of AU-cause combinations on the § 303(d) list, refer to Appendix A.

3.3.2.1.1 Waters Added to the § 303(d) List

DEQ added 36 new AU-cause combinations to the § 303(d) list in the 2026 Integrated Report. All new AU cause-combinations were added based on new and readily available data, and none were added to refine previous causes of impairment (e.g., replacing combined biota/habitat bioassessments for temperature, Table 7).

Table 7. Summary of waters added to Category 5 in the 2026 Integrated Report.

Explanation	Category 5 AU-Cause Combinations
New Category 5 listings	36
Based on new and readily available data	36

3.3.2.2 AU-Cause Combinations Delisted from the § 303(d) List

AU-cause combinations that were listed in Category 5 of previous Integrated Reports must be accounted for in subsequent Integrated Reports. However, the fact that an AU-cause combination was previously listed in Category 5 does not necessarily mean it must remain in Category 5 until a TMDL is established. DEQ may have new data and information showing (1) an applicable water quality standard is being met, (2) the impairment was caused by *pollution* and not a *pollutant*, therefore delisting the AU-cause combination from Category 5 and listing it in Category 4c, or (3) the original Category 5 listing was erroneous.

For DEQ to delist an AU-cause combination from Category 5, DEQ must demonstrate *good cause* for not including the AU-cause combination in Category 5 of the Integrated Report (pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv)). Good causes include, but are not limited to, the following (EPA 2005):

1. More recent and accurate data demonstrate that the applicable water quality standard(s) is being met.
2. More sophisticated water quality modeling demonstrates that the applicable water quality standard(s) is being met.
3. Flaws in the original analysis led to the water body being incorrectly listed.
4. Conditions have changed (e.g., new control equipment or elimination of discharges).
5. A TMDL or other pollution control requirements required by state, local, or federal authority will result in attainment of water quality standards for a specific pollutant(s) within a reasonable time.
6. Other relevant information supports the decision not to include the AU-cause in Category 5 of the Integrated Report (e.g., refining a cause of impairment, such as delisting combined biota/habitat bioassessments and adding temperature to the list).

DEQ delisted 46 AU-cause combinations in the 2026 Integrated Report: 37 from Category 5, 8 from 4a, and 1 from Category 4c. A detailed report of all delistings is provided in Appendix D and a summary of Category 5 delistings is provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary of waters delisted from Category 5 in the 2026 Integrated Report.

Explanation	Category 5 AU-Cause Combinations
Category 5 delistings	37
• Correction of original listing	26
• EPA approval of a completed TMDL	6
• Refinement of listing	1
• Data indicate standard has been attained	4

3.3.2.3 *Prioritization and TMDL Schedule*

DEQ has been working under a *Settlement Agreement* (DEQ 2002) that established a schedule through 2007 for developing TMDLs based on HUC, AU, and pollutant. In prioritizing, DEQ considered the severity of the pollutant and the uses of the waters, the availability and quality of data, and the department's resources. Although the schedule developed in the settlement agreement was not completed by 2007, DEQ still remains under obligation to develop TMDLs for those waters remaining in the settlement agreement. Currently, 99 AU-cause combinations remain in the settlement agreement. DEQ has maintained these waters as a higher priority than waters placed on the § 303(d) list post agreement.

Within the settlement agreement list, DEQ is prioritizing their completion (i.e., high, medium, low) based on a set of criteria that considers human health and aquatic resource risk, the severity and type of pollutants, and the availability of data and resources. On the settlement agreement, 20 of the 99 AU-cause combinations are entirely within the Nez Perce Reservation. DEQ is not assigning priority to these 20 AU-cause combinations and is not responsible for developing TMDLs for waters on Indian reservations. Appendix E provides those waters remaining on the settlement agreement.

For waters on the § 303(d) list and outside of the settlement agreement, DEQ assigned a high, medium, or low priority ranking to the HUC for TMDL completion based on several factors: severity of the pollutant, uses to be made of such waters, severity of concern, complexity of analysis, availability of resources, funding, consultation with the basin and watershed advisory groups, and executive or legislative direction. Appendix F provides the CWA § 303(d) priority rankings.

When the source of the pollutant is a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site, a TMDL will have little impact or relevance to the implementation of CERCLA authorities. In cases where other pollutant control requirements are applicable, DEQ may assign a Category 5 water body a medium or low priority for TMDL development.

3.3.2.4 *2022–2032 CWA §303(d) Vision Long-Term Planning and Prioritization*

In 2022, EPA released the "2022–2032 Vision for the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program" (2022 Vision), replacing the 2013 "A Long-Term Vision for Assessment, Restoration and Protection under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program." The 2022 Vision identifies plan

priorities in individual 2-year increments. These priorities use long-term planning resources such as the “Waters remaining on the 2002 TMDL Settlement Agreement” (Appendix E) and the “Clean Water Act § 303(d) Priority Ranking” (Appendix F). As each state, territory, or tribe is unique and subject to changing circumstances, these priorities have an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, following the intention of the planning and prioritization goal of the 2022 Vision.

DEQ has developed a list of metrics, which was submitted to EPA in September 2022 and can be found in Appendix G (DEQ’s 2022–2032 CWA Section 303(d) Vision Long-Term Planning and Prioritization: 2022 Vision) of the 2026 Integrated Report. DEQ will identify priority metrics every 2 years for the purpose of this 2022 Vision; submit them to EPA every September in 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030; and report them in appendices of the subsequent integrated reports.

3.3.2.5 Approved, Pending, and Draft TMDLs

EPA approved six new and nine revised AU-pollutant TMDLs since the 2024 Integrated Report, between May 1, 2025, and April 1, 2026. These new TMDLs addressed waters in the following subbasins: Jordan Creek, Pahsimeroi, and Upper Salmon. TMDLs that are actively being developed by DEQ are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. TMDLs in development, by region.

TMDL	HUC	Region
Boise-Mores Creek Subbasin	17050112	Boise
Lower Boise River Subbasin	17050114	Boise
Lower Salmon Subbasin	17060209	Boise
Boyer Slough (Pend Oreille Lake Subbasin)	17010214	Coeur d’Alene
Lower Kootenai Subbasin	17010104	Coeur d’Alene
Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin	17060203	Idaho Falls
Lemhi River Subbasin	17060204	Idaho Falls
Teton Subbasin	17040204	Idaho Falls
Medicine Lodge Subbasin	17040215	Idaho Falls
Big Lost Subbasin	17040218	Idaho Falls
Little Lost Subbasin	17040217	Idaho Falls
Lochsa River Subbasin	17060303	Lewiston
South Fork Clearwater River Subbasin	17060305	Lewiston
Orofino Creek (Clearwater River Subbasin)	17060306	Lewiston
Soda Creek (Bear Lake Subbasin)	16010201	Pocatello
Portneuf River Subbasin	17040208	Pocatello
Raft River Subbasin	17040210	Twin Falls
Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin	17040212	Twin Falls
Little Wood River Subbasin	17040221	Twin Falls
Camas Creek Subbasin	17040220	Twin Falls

3.3.3 Statewide Summaries

The overall support status of Idaho's streams and lakes is presented in Table 10 and Table 11, respectively. Maps summarizing the support status of all Idaho surface waters are located in Appendix H.

Table 10. Support status of Idaho's streams. The percentages are based on 92,056 total stream miles statewide.

Support Status	Miles (percent of total)
Fully supporting (Categories 1 or 2)	29,911 (32%)
Not assessed (Category 3)	25,435 (28%)
Not supporting (Categories 4 and/or 5)	36,710 (40%)

Table 11. Support status of Idaho's lakes. The percentages are based on 432,390 total lake acres statewide.

Support Status	Acres (percent of total)
Fully supporting (Categories 1 or 2)	26,173 (6%)
Not assessed (Category 3)	175,729 (41%)
Not supporting (Categories 4 and/or 5)	230,488 (53%) ^a

a. Lake support status is based on acreage. The percentage (by area) of lakes not supporting beneficial uses is relatively high because a few large lakes dominate the acreage listed in Categories 4 and 5.

Idaho's surface waters can be placed on the § 303(d) list for a variety of causes. A summary of § 303(d) causes for streams and lakes is provided in Figure 11 and Figure 12, respectively.

The leading § 303(d) causes of impairment in Idaho's streams are temperature, combined biota/habitat bioassessments, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and sedimentation/siltation.

Section 303(d) causes of impairment in Idaho's lakes have remained the same, except for several mercury delistings, since the 2024 Integrated Report. Until DEQ develops standardized methods for monitoring and assessing lakes and reservoirs, causes associated with lake impairments will change only when DEQ participates in larger lake monitoring projects or acquires new data from outside entities. The impairments listed in Figure 12 were largely identified in collaborative studies.

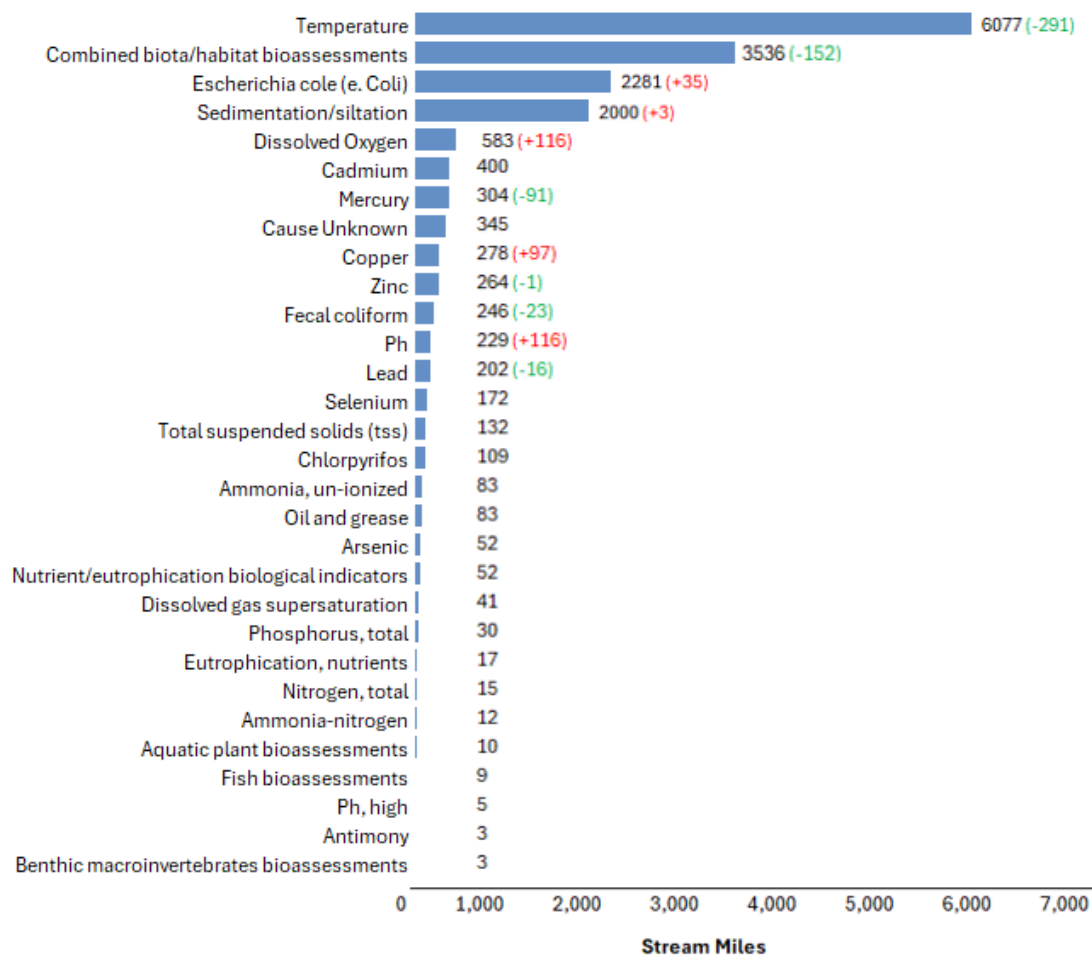


Figure 11. Extent of streams impaired by § 303(d) causes.

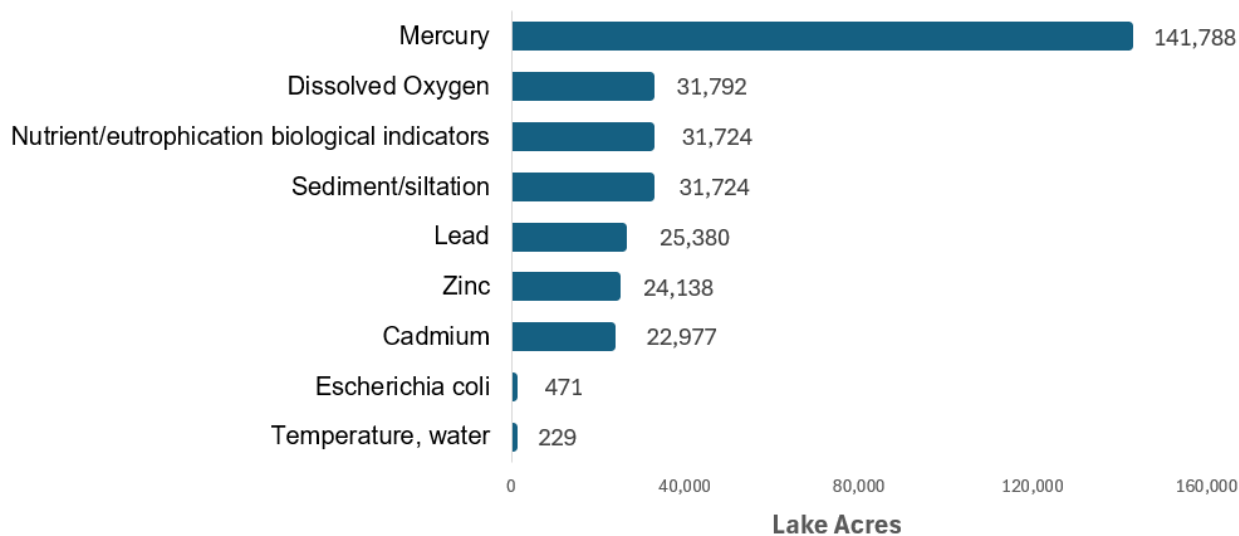


Figure 12. Extent of lakes impaired by § 303(d) causes.

3.3.4 Section 314—Clean Lakes Program

With limited resources and no established protocol for determining biological integrity in lakes, DEQ is only capable of reporting on the physical and chemical parameters as they relate to Idaho's water quality standards criteria. DEQ participated in EPA's 2017 *National Lakes and Reservoir Assessment*. This assessment is designed to provide information on the extent of lakes that support healthy biological condition and recreation, estimate of how widespread major stressors are that impact lake quality, and offer insight as to whether lakes nationwide are improving. Results from this effort were not available for the 2026 Integrated Report.

3.3.5 Wetlands Program

Idaho has approximately 712,270 acres of mapped wetlands according to USGS maps and a list of priority wetlands maintained by EPA, Idaho Fish and Game, and the Conservation Data Center. While wetlands are protected by the CWA, DEQ does not have specific water quality standards, guidance, or policies for assessing wetland ecosystems. DEQ participated in EPA's 2016 *National Wetland Condition Assessment*, which examined the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's wetlands through a set of commonly used and widely accepted indicators, but results from this effort were not available for the 2026 Integrated Report.

3.4 Public Health Issues

Idaho's water quality has serious implications for public health. Not only do citizens rely on clean surface and groundwater for their drinking water supply, but they also recreate in and on the state's surface waters and consume fish inhabiting Idaho's waters.

3.4.1 Drinking Water and Source Water Assessment

DEQ's Drinking Water Program and Source Water Program work together to protect public health by ensuring drinking water from public water systems in Idaho are safe. Moreover, they collaborate to assess and protect the source of Idahoans' drinking water (i.e., source water).

Source water assessments are the cornerstone for source water protection. These assessments summarize the likelihood of individual drinking water sources becoming contaminated (usually a short-term *contamination event*) and offer public water systems a foundation to prepare source water protection plans and implement protection measures. Local communities can use the information gathered through the assessment process to create a broader source water protection program, address current problems, and prevent future threats to the quality of their drinking water supplies. The information acquired from assessments also assists DEQ in overseeing public water systems.

For more information, visit DEQ's [Drinking Water Program](#). To access source water assessments, visit the [Source Water Program](#).

3.4.2 Methylmercury Fish Tissue Criterion

Because monitoring and assessing mercury in Idaho's waters can present unique challenges, the following sections discuss topics in Idaho's *Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria* (DEQ 2005). This 2005 guidance was written when the state did not have an aquatic life criterion and relied solely on the human health criterion to protect aquatic life. The value of 0.3 milligrams of methylmercury (MeHg) per kilogram of fish tissue (wet weight) is the level set to protect the general public from adverse effects during a lifetime of exposure.

Almost all human mercury exposure comes from eating fish, rather than ingesting water, due to the high degree to which fish bioaccumulate MeHg. Through a relative source contribution, the criterion may also account for some exposure from sources other than eating fish harvested from local waters, such as eating store-bought fish that comes from marine waters. When levels of MeHg in fish tissue from any water body exceed the criterion, the potential for lifetime exposure exists above what is considered safe, and the water is listed as impaired for recreational use, which presumes the opportunity to catch and safely eat any fish present.

DEQ does not generally collect and analyze water samples for mercury or any other toxic constituent because of limited resources. Where water column data are available, DEQ compares to the water column criteria for total recoverable mercury published in 2004 Idaho Administrative Code, which continues to apply and are effective for CWA purposes for the protection of aquatic life until EPA promulgation of new aquatic life criteria (EPA 2008).

To view the 2026 Integrated Report map of mercury-impaired AUs, see Appendix I.

3.4.2.1 Fish Consumption Advisories

Although fish consumption advisories for mercury and Idaho's human health criterion are both based on the same toxicological data, they have little else in common. Fish consumption advisories inform people, usually more sensitive individuals such as children and pregnant women, how much fish with known mercury content is safe to eat. These advisories are usually water body and fish species specific; they may even specify the size of fish since contaminant levels typically increase with fish size (age). In contrast, Idaho's water quality criterion sets a level of contamination that is safe based on a fish consumption rate characteristic of the overall adult population eating a variety of fish from different trophic levels and likely different water bodies.

An Idaho Fish Consumption Advisory Program (IFCAP) advisory does not necessarily indicate that most of the general public would be exposed to unsafe levels of MeHg or that Idaho's fish tissue human health criterion is necessarily exceeded. The IFCAP fish consumption advisories advise the public on safe amounts of *specific kinds of fish* to consume (e.g., walleye or trout), given measured concentrations for a particular water body. Because of this specificity, as well as targeting only certain segments of the general population, an advisory can be issued even when the average concentration of MeHg in fish is still below the level of Idaho's fish tissue criterion. IFCAP provides a [fish advisory guide](#) describing safe consumption of fish caught in Idaho waters.

3.4.2.2 Calculation of Trophic Level Weighted Average

The human health criterion is based on chronic mercury exposure over a lifetime; the criterion was not formulated to protect against acute exposures. In practice, acute exposure is not a big concern because fish tissue mercury levels build up slowly over time, and a threshold dose requires repeated meals of fish. Some variation in exposure to mercury is expected over a lifetime. If variations above criteria are not large or prolonged, they will average out over time to a level below the criterion, and the intended level of protection and safety will be achieved.

Because MeHg tissue levels do vary over time—and from species to species and fish to fish—calculating a value for comparison to the criterion is a matter of much averaging. Idaho's criterion for MeHg considers that bioaccumulation varies by trophic level (i.e., a fish's place in the food chain) and species of fish, due to differing dietary habits. When data for a water body represent fish from multiple trophic levels, the water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.210.01) require that results be weighted by trophic level-specific consumption rates.

Water body specific fish consumption data are preferred and when available should be used to adjust these weightings to provide a better estimate of average possible human exposure to mercury from that water body. In the absence of location-specific consumption data, trophic level weighting is based on the default consumption rates specified in Idaho water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.210.01), which are based on EPA recommendations. Within a trophic level, simple averaging is used to combine results for multiple species to represent the trophic level.

Regardless of the specificity of fish consumption data, the final result is a single average MeHg value for a water body incorporating different locations, trophic levels, species, and individual fish.

DEQ lists a water body as impaired based on this weighted average fish tissue mercury concentration for a water body. The average combines results for all edible species for which data are available. DEQ prefers data from a composite of at least ten fish per species. However, if data are only available for one edible species, that is sufficient to make a listing decision for a water body.

4 Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment

DEQ is responsible for protecting the quality of groundwater in Idaho but does not undertake this task alone. DEQ monitors and protects groundwater in Idaho through partnerships with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), and many other state, local, and private agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals. The roles of DEQ, ISDA, IDWR, the Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and the Idaho public health districts are delineated in the [*Idaho Ground Water Protection Interagency Cooperative Agreement*](#).

The IDWR Statewide Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program is designed to assess the current condition of Idaho's groundwater quality, identify potential problem areas, and detect trends in groundwater quality. In addition, DEQ conducts regional and local groundwater quality monitoring when the statewide program or other government agencies detect potential problem areas. DEQ also initiates its own evaluations and conducts regional and local monitoring in conjunction with other agencies. DEQ chairs the Idaho Groundwater Monitoring Technical Committee that includes membership from other Idaho state agencies, public health districts, Idaho's universities, and federal agencies.

Idaho's groundwater quality monitoring program results show that significant levels of groundwater degradation have occurred in specific areas across the state. This degradation negatively impacts water quality and potentially threatens domestic water supplies, aquaculture, agriculture, mining, industry, and other groundwater beneficial uses. With input from other agencies, DEQ established a statewide priority list of areas of significantly degraded groundwater. This list is based on levels of nitrate and is used to prioritize the development and implementation of management strategies to improve groundwater in specific degraded areas.

For more information about DEQ's Groundwater Program, visit [Source Water](#) and IDWR's [Statewide Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program](#).

5 Public Participation in Developing the Integrated Report

5.1 Scope of Public Comment

The format of the Integrated Report is established by EPA, so DEQ is not seeking comment on this aspect of the report. However, DEQ does have some discretion regarding how it categorizes waters.² In this regard, DEQ solicits public comment on the status of all waters of the state.

Specific comments—such as those regarding the placement of a water body in a certain category or an omission from a category—are the most helpful. Data- and site-specific comments were welcomed and evaluated prior to final submission of the 2026 Integrated Report to EPA. This final version of the 2026 Integrated Report includes DEQ's responses to public comments (Appendix J).

5.2 Basin and Watershed Advisory Groups Consultation

Per Idaho Code §§ 39-3606 and 39-3609, the BAGs and watershed advisory groups (WAGs) must be involved in identifying support status and impaired water bodies and setting priorities for TMDL development. Before public comment, DEQ consulted with active BAGs and WAGs regarding new § 303(d) listings, proposed delisting AUs from Categories 4 and 5, and revised priorities for TMDL development for those water bodies within the applicable watershed or

² The exception is when waters are being moved from Category 5 to another category.

basin. The BAGs and WAGs also had an opportunity to comment during the public comment period.

Idaho Code § 39-3614 and § 39-3616 describe the established duties of the BAGs and WAGs, respectively.

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Appendix A. Clean Water Act § 305(b) and § 303(d) Lists

The CWA § 305(b) list and § 303(d) list for the 2026 Integrated Report were compiled by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) using Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) ATTAINS database.

CWA § 305(b) list and § 303(d) list:

<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/25210>.

Appendix B. List of assessment units evaluated to have zero flow

Based on Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP) data, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) evaluated 365 assessment units (AUs) as dry. When a BURP crew visits a site that cannot be sampled, they record the reason selected from a list (see Table 2 in DEQ 2017b). To determine the list of AUs evaluated to have zero flow, DEQ selected AUs where all BURP sites were evaluated as either *dry*, *denied access*, or *inaccessible*. The list is further narrowed by those AUs with at least one BURP site reported as *dry*. Table B1 lists the AUs evaluated to have zero flow and the number of dry BURP sites found in each AU. AUs highlighted in gray contained additional BURP sites that were either *inaccessible* and/or *denied access*.

Table B1. AUs evaluated with zero flow.^a

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of dry BURP sites
ID16010102BR003_02	Thomas Fork - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth	1
ID16010201BR013_02	Lower Paris Creek	1
ID16010201BR017_02	Dry Canyon Creek - source to mouth	2
ID16010201BR018_02a	Mud Lake - Dingle Swamp system	1
ID16010201BR022_02	Georgetown Creek - source to mouth	1
ID16010202BR001_03	Spring Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border	1
ID16010202BR009_02	Unnamed Tributaries	3
ID16010202BR010_02	Williams Creek - source to mouth	1
ID16010202BR020_02e	Weston Creek	2
ID16010204BR001_02	Malad River - Little Malad River to Idaho/Utah border	1
ID16010204BR007_02	Deep Creek - source to upper Deep Creek Reservoir	1
ID16010204BR008_02	Malad River - mouth and unnamed tributaries to N Fk Canyon	6
ID16010204BR010_02	Wright Creek - source to Daniels Reservoir	1
ID16010204BR011_02	Dairy Creek - source to mouth	2
ID16010204BR013_02	Samaria Creek - source to mouth	2
ID16020309BR001_03	North Canyon	1
ID16020309BR001_03b	Deep Creek - Rock Creek to Idaho/Utah border	4
ID16020309BR002_02	Deep Creek - source to Rock Creek	1
ID16020309BR003_03	Rock Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17010101PN003_02	South Callahan Creek - Glad Creek to Idaho/Montana border	2
ID17010104PN022_02	Tributaries to Deep Creek - below McArthur Lake	1
ID17010104PN025_02	Deep Creek - source to McArthur Lake	1
ID17010104PN027_02	Brown Creek - upper, headwaters to Brown Creek	1
ID17010213PN007_02	West Fork Blue Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border	2
ID17010213PN008_02	Gold Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border	1
ID17010214PN001_02	Pend Oreille River - tribs, Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam	3

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17010214PN008_02	Blanchard Lake Stream Order 01 & 02 Tribs	3
ID17010214PN009_02	01 & 02 Tribs to Spirit Lake	1
ID17010214PN011_02	Jewell Lake	1
ID17010214PN013_02a	Westmond Creek and Tributaries	1
ID17010214PN023_02	Gold Creek, headwaters to chloride gulch	3
ID17010214PN023_03	Gold Creek	1
ID17010214PN024_02	Chloride Creek	4
ID17010214PN028_02	Riser Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17010214PN041_02a	Upper Pack River - Lindsey Creek outside USFS boundary	1
ID17010214PN061_02	Unnamed tributary to Pend Oreille River	1
ID17010215PN005_02	Lower Priest River - Priest Lake to Upper West Branch Priest	2
ID17010302PN002_02a	Lower Little Pine Creek	1
ID17010303PN001_02e	Unnamed Tribs to Powderhorn & Bell Bay	1
ID17010303PN001_02f	Delcaro Ck, Lyle Ck, Scott Ck, & Stinson Ck.	1
ID17010303PN008_02	01 & 02 tribs to Anderson Lake	1
ID17010303PN010_02	Medicine Lake - Stream order 1 & 2	1
ID17010303PN013_02	Robinson Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17010303PN016_02	Unnamed Tribs to CDA River between NF CDA River and Cataldo	1
ID17010303PN017_02	Skeel and Cataldo Creeks - source to mouth	1
ID17010303PN024_02	Cottonwood Creek	1
ID17010304PN007_02a	Soldier Creek	1
ID17010304PN041_02e	Ruby Creek and tributaries	1
ID17010304PN052_02	Simmons Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17010304PN068_02	Street Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17010305PN009_02	Nilsen Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17010305PN013_02	Twin Lakes	2
ID17040104SK002_03	Antelope Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17040104SK006_03	Fall Creek - source to South Fork Fall Creek	1
ID17040202SK005_02	Warm River - source to Warm River Spring	4
ID17040202SK011_02	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border	1
ID17040203SK009_02	Falls River - Idaho/Wyoming border to Boone Creek	1
ID17040204SK001_03	South Fork Teton River - Teton River Forks to Henrys Fork	2
ID17040204SK005_02	Moody Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Moody Creek	2
ID17040204SK026_02	Teton River - Tributaries between Trail Creek to Teton Creek	2
ID17040205SK002_02	01 & 02 Tribs to Ririe Reservoir	1
ID17040205SK022_02	Little Valley Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040206SK002_02	Bannock Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir	3
ID17040206SK008_02	West Fork Bannock Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17040206SK011_02	Clifton Creek - source to mouth	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17040206SK022_02a	Snake River-ephemeral streams btw RM 750 and RM 773	3
ID17040206SK022_03	Snake River	3
ID17040206SK025_03	Little Hole Draw-source to American Falls Reservoir	1
ID17040206SK026_02	Pleasant Valley - source to American Falls Reservoir	4
ID17040206SK026_03	Pleasant Valley - source to American Falls Reservoir	1
ID17040207SK002_02	Blackfoot River - Blackfoot Reservoir Dam to Fort Hall Main	3
ID17040207SK005_02a	Grave Creek - upper (Blackfoot River tributary)	1
ID17040207SK009_02	Blackfoot Reservoir 1st and 2nd order tributaries	2
ID17040207SK013_02	Dry Valley Creek - unnamed tributaries	1
ID17040207SK016_02	Diamond Creek - unnamed tributaries	2
ID17040207SK018_02	Lanes Creek - unnamed tributaries	1
ID17040207SK024_02	Wooley Valley - source to mouth	1
ID17040207SK025_02	Meadow Creek - headwaters and unnamed tributaries	1
ID17040208SK001_02	Unnamed 2nd order tributaries to Portneuf River	2
ID17040208SK001_02b	Trail Creek	2
ID17040208SK009_02	Rowe Creek	1
ID17040208SK010_02	Garden Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040208SK018_03	Eighteenmile Creek	1
ID17040209SK000_02	Unclassified Waters	10
ID17040209SK002_02	Duck Creek, Spring Creek & 2nd order Snake River tributaries	1
ID17040209SK003_02A	Intermittent streams of Marsh Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040209SK006_02	Snake River - Rock Creek to Raft River	2
ID17040209SK008_02	Rock Creek	1
ID17040210SK001_02	Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth	2
ID17040210SK001_03	Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth	1
ID17040210SK002_02	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek	2
ID17040210SK002_03	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek	2
ID17040210SK002_05	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek	1
ID17040210SK004_03	Conner Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK005_02	Cassia Creek - Clyde Creek to Conner Creek	3
ID17040210SK008_02	Raft River - Cottonwood Creek to Cassia Creek	3
ID17040210SK009_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK010_03	Raft River	1
ID17040210SK014_02	Junction Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border	1
ID17040210SK015_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border	1
ID17040210SK016_03	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth	1
ID17040210SK016_04	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth	2
ID17040210SK017_02	Kelsaw Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK018_02	Meadow Creek - source to mouth	4

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17040210SK018_03	Meadow Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK023_02	Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK023_03	Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040210SK023_04	Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17040211SK000_02	Unclassified Waters	4
ID17040211SK000_03	Unclassified Waters	4
ID17040211SK002_02	Lower Goose Creek	2
ID17040211SK011_02	Cold Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040211SK012_02	Unnamed tributary to Birch Creek	3
ID17040211SK014_02	Land-Willow-Smith Creek complex	1
ID17040211SK014_03	Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex	4
ID17040212SK000_03	Unclassified Waters	4
ID17040212SK004_02	Tuana Gulch - source to mouth	3
ID17040212SK009_02	Deep Creek - source to High Line Canal	4
ID17040212SK012_02	Cedar Draw - source to mouth	1
ID17040212SK023_02	West Fork Dry Creek - source to mouth	4
ID17040212SK037_02	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040212SK039_02	Deer Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17040212SK041_03	Dry Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17040213SK000_03	Unclassified Waters	1
ID17040213SK002_02	Devil Creek-1st and 2nd order tribs.	5
ID17040213SK002_03	Devil Creek	3
ID17040213SK002_04	Devil Creek - 4th order segment to mouth	5
ID17040213SK003_02	Salmon Falls Creek - Salmon Falls Creek Dam to Devil Creek	3
ID17040213SK004_02	01 & 02 tribs Cedar Creek Reservoir	3
ID17040213SK007_02	Whiskey Slough, Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir tributaries	3
ID17040213SK009_02	Salmon Falls Creek-Idaho/Nevada border to Salmon Falls Creek	1
ID17040213SK011_02	Shoshone Creek - Hot Creek to Idaho/Nevada border	5
ID17040213SK011_03	Shoshone Creek - Hot Creek to Idaho/Nevada border	1
ID17040214SK005_03	Dry Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040214SK014_02	Beaver Creek - Dry Creek to canal	2
ID17040215SK002_02	Medicine Lodge Creek - Indian Creek to playas	1
ID17040215SK022_02	Chandler Canyon complex	2
ID17040215SK022_03	Chandler Canyon complex	1
ID17040216SK001_04	Birch Creek - Reno Ditch to playas	2
ID17040216SK004_03	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth; includes Timber Canyon	1
ID17040216SK006_02	Scott Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040216SK007_03	Mud Creek - Willow Creek to Scott Canyon Creek	2
ID17040216SK011_02	Mud Creek-source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17040216SK011_03	Mud Creek -source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)	4
ID17040216SK012_03	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)	1
ID17040216SK013_02	Meadow Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040217SK004_03	North Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040217SK007_02	Little Lost River - Badger Creek to Big Spring Creek	1
ID17040217SK010_02	Little Lost River - confluence of Summit and Sawmill Creeks	1
ID17040217SK020_02	Dry Creek - Dry Creek Canal to mouth	1
ID17040217SK028_03	Hurst Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK002_03	Big Lost River- Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playa)	1
ID17040218SK002_04	Big Lost River-Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)	1
ID17040218SK006_02	Lower Pass Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK011_02	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch	4
ID17040218SK012_02	Unnamed Tributaries to McKay Reservoir	1
ID17040218SK016_02	Thousand Springs Creek - source to mouth	3
ID17040218SK017_02	Lone Cedar Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK020_02	Willow Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK021_02	Arentson Gulch and Unnamed Tributaries - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK048_02	Spring Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK059_05	Dry Fork Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040218SK061_03	Hammond Spring Creek complex	1
ID17040219SK000_02	Unclassified Waters	13
ID17040219SK000_03	Unclassified Waters	2
ID17040219SK002_02	Big Wood River - Magic Reservoir Dam to mouth	1
ID17040219SK002_03	Big Wood River - Magic Reservoir Dam to mouth	1
ID17040219SK010_02	East Fork Wood River - Hyndman Creek to mouth	1
ID17040219SK013_02	Trail Creek - Corral Creek to mouth	1
ID17040219SK015_02	Lake Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040219SK025_02a	Greenhorn Creek - USFS boundary to mouth	1
ID17040219SK029_03	Thorn Creek - source to mouth	3
ID17040220SK001_02	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir	3
ID17040220SK007_02	Camas Creek - Solider Creek to Elk Creek	2
ID17040220SK008_02	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth	1
ID17040220SK008_03	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth	3
ID17040220SK009_02	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek	1
ID17040220SK010_02	Powell Creek - source to mouth	5
ID17040220SK013_02	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek	2
ID17040220SK013_03	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek	2
ID17040220SK018_04	Camas Creek - source to Corral Creek	3
ID17040220SK020_02	Negro Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17040220SK022_02	Malad River - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17040220SK022_03	Malad River - 3rd order	1
ID17040220SK023_03	Unnamed Tributaries to Mormon Reservoir	1
ID17040221SK001_02	Little Wood River - Richfield (T04S, R19E, Sec. 25) to mouth	1
ID17040221SK006_02	Fish Creek - Fish Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	1
ID17040221SK009_02	West Fork Fish Creek - source to Fish Creek Reservoir	1
ID17040221SK010_02	Little Wood River - Little Wood River Reservoir Dam to Carey	1
ID17040221SK010_05a	Little Wood River	1
ID17040221SK011_02	Little Fish Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17040221SK022_02	Dry Creek - source to mouth	4
ID17050101SW001_03	Dry Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050101SW004_03	Browns Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050101SW006_02	Sailor Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050101SW007_02	Pot Hole Creek - 1st and 2nd order	3
ID17050101SW009_02	Rosevear Gulch - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050101SW009_03	Rosevear Gulch - 3rd order	1
ID17050101SW013_03	Alkali Creek - 3rd order section	2
ID17050101SW021_02	Canyon Creek-1st and 2nd order tribs below Fraiser Reservoir	1
ID17050101SW021_05	Canyon Creek - 5th order (Kwahate Naokwaide to CJ Strike)	1
ID17050101SW023_02	Canyon Creek - 1st and 2nd order above Fraiser Reservoir	1
ID17050101SW026_02	Kwahate Naokwaide - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050101SW026_04	Kwahate Naokwaide - 4th order (Mud Springs to Canyon Creek)	2
ID17050102SW002_02	Deadman Gulch and Black Rocks - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050102SW002_03	Deadman Gulch and Black Rocks - 3rd order	1
ID17050102SW003_02	Little Jacks Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050102SW003_03	Little Jacks Creek and O X Prong - 3rd order	1
ID17050102SW004_02	Big Jacks Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050102SW004_03	Big Jacks Creek -3rd order	2
ID17050102SW008_02	Sugar Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	1
ID17050102SW008_03	Sugar Creek - 3rd order	3
ID17050102SW009_02	Loveridge and Seventyone Gulches - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050102SW010_02	Hot Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050102SW011_03	Big Draw	1
ID17050102SW014_02	Sheep Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050102SW020_03	Deep Creek and Triplet Canyon - 3rd order	1
ID17050102SW025_03	Poison Creek - 3rd order	3
ID17050102SW026_02	Unnamed draw in Inside Desert - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050102SW026_03	Unnamed draw in Inside Desert - 3rd order	1
ID17050102SW028_02	Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - 1st and 2nd order	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17050102SW028_03	Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - 3rd order	1
ID17050102SW035_02	Buck Flat Draw - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050102SW035_04	Buck Flat Draw - 4th order	1
ID17050103SW005_02	Jump Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050103SW006_02	Snake River - 1st & 2nd order between Corder Cr. & Marsing	1
ID17050103SW006_03	Snake River - 3rd order unnamed tributaries near Sinker Cr.	1
ID17050103SW010_02	West Rabbit Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW010_03	West Rabbit Creek - 3rd order	2
ID17050103SW012_02	Sinker Creek - 1st and 2nd order rangeland tributaries	1
ID17050103SW013_02	Fossil Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050103SW013_03	Fossil Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050103SW014_02	Castle Creek - 1st & 2nd order rangeland tributaries	1
ID17050103SW017_02	Bates Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW018_02	Hart and Little Hart Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW018_03	Hart Creek - 3rd order	2
ID17050103SW021_02	Birch Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW021_03	Birch Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050103SW022_02	McKeeth Wash - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW022_03	McKeeth Wash - 3rd order	2
ID17050103SW023_02	Vinson Wash - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050103SW025_03	Corder Creek - 3rd order	2
ID17050104SW003_04	Piute Creek - 4th order	1
ID17050104SW004_04	Juniper Creek - 4th order	3
ID17050104SW005_02	Juniper Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050104SW006_02	Thacker and Ross Sloughs - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050104SW007_05	Blue Creek - Shoofly Creek to Owyhee River	1
ID17050104SW010_02	Payne Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050104SW010_03	Payne Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050104SW011_02	Sage Hen Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050104SW012_02	Little Blue Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050104SW013_02	Blue Creek - 1st and 2nd order above Blue Creek Reservoir	1
ID17050104SW014_04	Shoofly Creek - 4th order	1
ID17050104SW022_03	Yatahoney Creek - 3rd order	1
ID17050104SW023_02	Battle Creek - 1st & 2nd order	2
ID17050104SW026_03	Deep Creek - 3rd order rangeland tributaries	1
ID17050104SW027_04	Dickshooter Creek - 4th order	1
ID17050104SW028_02	Pole Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050104SW029_02	Camas Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050104SW033_04	Beaver Creek - 4th order	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17050105SW001_03	Unnamed 3rd order tributary to SF Owyhee River	1
ID17050105SW002_02	Spring Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050105SW004_02	Homer Wells Reservoir - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050105SW005_03	Coyote Flat - 3rd order	1
ID17050106SW001_02	Little Owyhee River - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	1
ID17050107SW001_02	Dukes Creek and Bald Mountain Canyon - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050107SW006_02	Paa-ba Tehaga Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	4
ID17050107SW013_02	Cherry Creek - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050107SW014_02	Soldier, Stove and Sheep Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050108SW016_02	Deer Creek - entire drainage	1
ID17050112SW002_02	1st and 2nd order tributaries to Arrowrock Reservoir	5
ID17050113SW001_02	Arrowrock Reservoir (1st and 2nd order tributaries)	1
ID17050113SW002b_02	Willow Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	3
ID17050113SW002b_03	Willow Creek - 3rd order above Cottonwood Creek	2
ID17050113SW007_02	Cat Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050114SW003b_02	Indian Creek Tribs - Indian Creek Res. to New York Canal	2
ID17050114SW003b_03	Indian Creek - Indian Creek Reservoir to New York Canal	3
ID17050114SW010_02	Fivemile, Eightmile, and Ninemile Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050114SW014_02	Big Gulch and Little Gulch Creeks, and Woods Gulch	2
ID17050114SW015_02	Willow Creek - 1st and 2nd order	2
ID17050114SW016_02	Tributaries to West Hartley Gulch and Sand Hollow Creek	1
ID17050122SW003_02	Payette River - 1st and 2nd order rangeland tributaries	4
ID17050122SW019_03	Indian Creek - 3rd order (Rattlesnake to Little Willow)	1
ID17050122SW021_03	Little Willow Creek above Paddock Valley Res. - 3rd order	1
ID17050123SW010_02a	Powelson Creek 1st and 2nd orders, 1st order tributaries to Kennally Creek	1
ID17050123SW016_02	Mill, Duffner, and Williams Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050124SW003_05	Crane Creek - Crane Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	1
ID17050124SW010_02	Mill Creek - entire drainage	1
ID17050124SW013_02	Bacon Creek - entire drainage	1
ID17050124SW026_02	Spring and Camp Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17050124SW029_03	Sage Creek - 3rd order (Fairchild Reservoir outlet to mouth)	1
ID17050201SW002_02	Tributaries to Snake River - 1st and 2nd order	1
ID17060101SL015_02	Kirby Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060101SL016_02	Corral Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060101SL017_02	Klopton Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060103SL016_02	Tammany Creek-source to Unnamed Tributary(T34N, R04W, Sec19)	1
ID17060108CL004a_02	Gnat Creek - source to T40N, R05W, Sec. 26	2
ID17060108CL006a_02	Missouri Flat Creek - source to T40N, R5W, Sec. 17	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17060108CL006b_02	Missouri Flat Creek - T40N, R5W, Sec. 17 to ID/WA border	1
ID17060108CL007b_02	Fourmile Creek - T40N, R5W, Sec. 5 to ID/WA border	2
ID17060108CL008b_02	Silver Creek - T43, R5W, Sec. 29 to Idaho/Washington border	2
ID17060108CL009_02	Palouse River - Deep Creek to ID/WA border; tribs	1
ID17060108CL013a_02	West Fork Rock Creek - source to T41N, R04W, Sec. 30	3
ID17060108CL013b_03	West Fork Rock Creek - T41N, R04W, Sec. 30 to mouth	3
ID17060108CL014a_02	East Fork Rock Creek - source to T41N, R 04W, Sec. 29	2
ID17060108CL016_02	Palouse River - Strychnine Creek to Hatter Creek	1
ID17060108CL023_02	Meadow Creek - East Fork Meadow Creek to mouth	1
ID17060108CL032b_02	Deep Creek - T42, R05, Sec. 02 to mouth	1
ID17060109CL002_02	North Fork Pine Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	1
ID17060201SL002_02	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth	1
ID17060201SL007_02	Challis Creek - Darling Creek to mouth	1
ID17060201SL014_02	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch	1
ID17060201SL014_03	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch	1
ID17060201SL014_04	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch	1
ID17060201SL027_02	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Paasasikwana Naokwaide	2
ID17060201SL027_03	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Paasasikwana Naokwaide	1
ID17060201SL063_02	Salmon River - Redfish Lake Creek to Valley Creek	1
ID17060201SL072_02	Salmon River - Fisher Creek to Decker Creek	1
ID17060201SL101_02	Sullivan Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL116_02	Pine Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL117_02	McDonald Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL124_02	Road Creek - Corral Basin Creek to mouth	1
ID17060201SL129_02	Spar Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL129_03	Spar Canyon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL130_02	Bradshaw Gulch - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL131_02	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth	1
ID17060201SL131_03	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth	1
ID17060201SL132_02	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek	1
ID17060201SL132_03	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek	1
ID17060201SL133_02	Broken Wagon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL133_03	Broken Wagon Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL134_02	Hole-in-Rock Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060201SL135_02	Pennal Gulch - source to mouth	1
ID17060202SL001_02	Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth	1
ID17060202SL002_04	Pahsimeroi River - Meadow Creek to Patterson Creek	1
ID17060202SL008_04	Pahsimeroi River - Big Creek to Furey Lane (T15S, R22E)	2
ID17060202SL011_04	Pahsimeroi R-Unnamed Trib (T12N,R23E,Sec. 22) to Goldburg Ck	1

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Number of <i>dry</i> BURP sites
ID17060202SL012_03	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)	1
ID17060202SL013_03	Doublespring Creek - Christian Gulch to mouth	1
ID17060202SL015_03	Doublespring Creek - source to Christian Gulch	1
ID17060204SL040_02	Texas Creek - source to Meadow Lake Creek	1
ID17060204SL044_02	Divide Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060204SL049_02	Powderhorn Gulch - source to mouth	1
ID17060204SL053_02	Peterson Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060209SL008_02	Salmon River - Slate Creek to Rice Creek	1
ID17060209SL008_07	Salmon River - Slate Creek to Rice Creek	1
ID17060209SL009_02	Sotin Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060209SL011_02	Salmon River - tributaries; Little Salmon R. to Slate Creek	1
ID17060209SL047_02	Whitebird Creek - confluence of N&SF Whitebird Cr to mouth	1
ID17060209SL057_02a	Telcher Creek - 1st & 2nd order stream segments	1
ID17060209SL057_03	Rock Creek - 3rd order	2
ID17060209SL058_02	Grave Creek - headwaters to unnamed tributary	1
ID17060209SL063_02	Eagle Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060305CL001_05T	South Fork Clearwater River - Butcher Creek to mouth Tribal Waters	1
ID17060305CL008_02	South Fork Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17060306CL033_02	Big Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060306CL034_02	Jim Ford Creek	1
ID17060306CL044_02	Potlatch River - Big Bear Creek to mouth	1
ID17060306CL050_02	Little Boulder Creek - source to mouth	1
ID17060306CL055_02	Pine Creek - headwaters	3
ID17060306CL060_02	Little Bear Creek - source to mouth	2
ID17060306CL062_02	Middle Potlatch Creek - headwaters	1
ID17060308CL002_02a	Swamp Creek - 1st and 2nd Order Tributaries	1
ID17060308CL012_02	Little North Fork Clearwater R.-Spotted Louis to Foehl Creek	1

a. AUs highlighted in gray contained additional BURP sites that were either *inaccessible* and/or *denied access*.

Appendix C. Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment

Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment:

<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/25202>.

Appendix D. Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted in the 2024 Integrated Report

The delistings report for the 2026 Integrated Report was compiled by The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) using the United State Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS) database. DEQ delisted (removed) 53 AU-cause combinations from the state's list of impaired waters (i.e., waters in Categories 4 or 5).

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Panhandle

17010213 Lower Clark Fork

ID17010213PN021_02	Spring Creek - Headwaters to Lightning Creek	10.31 Miles
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COMBINED BIOTA/HABITAT BIOASSESSMENTS

10/29/2025 (CN): Delisting Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments as a cause parameter for Cold Water Aquatic Life. The listing was in 2010 based off BURP site 2006SCDAA027. This site is not representative of the Assessment Unit. It is just downstream from an Idaho Fish and Game Clark Fork Hatchery, low in the drainage. The hatchery was operated from 1936 to 2000. It ceased because fish present in the facilities source water carried Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus and the fish rearing at the station had the potential to amplify and spread disease. This property also has areas of impounded water within wetland areas. The sampling site was just downstream of this property. The recent data sampling in 2022 is representative of the Assessment Unit. This data, along with the temperature data submitted by Avista, identifies the beneficial use of Cold Water Aquatic Life is supported.

17010214 Pend Oreille Lake

ID17010214PN010_03	Brickel Creek-Idaho/Washington border to channelization	4.61 Miles
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COMBINED BIOTA/HABITAT BIOASSESSMENTS

This Assessment Unit was split to create ID17010214PN010_03a. That split separated the low-gradient portion that was straightened through past wetlands near Spirit Lake. The original data for the listing was collected in ID17010214PN010_03a, along with the physical substrate habitat alterations. Inland Empire Paper Company and Idaho Department of Lands timber management practices and road improvement projects over the past decades have positively impacted the quality of Brickel Creek. Biological data collection along several locations indicate support of Cold Water Aquatic Life. The remaining ID17010214PN010_03 has been assessed based off the recent data available from the 3 BURP sites in 2022.

PHYSICAL SUBSTRATE HABITAT ALTERATIONS

This Assessment Unit was split to create ID17010214PN010_03a. ID17010214PN010_03a is the low-gradient portion that was straightened through past wetlands near Spirit Lake. This is a refinement of the stream that has physical substrate habitat alterations. The delisting is on this portion that is not 4c. Inland Empire Paper Company and Idaho Department of Lands timber management practices and road improvement projects over the past decades have positively impacted the quality of Brickel Creek. Biological data collection along several locations indicate support of Cold Water Aquatic Life. This Assessment Unit is being assessed based on the recent data available within it, 3 BURP sites in 2022.

17010215 Priest

ID17010215PN003_04	East River main stem - source to mouth	2.51 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

The 2003 sediment TMDL calculated a sediment load of 2,937 tons per year (TPY). The TMDL specified a sediment target of 1,548 TPY, with a required reduction of 1,389 TPY. The 2025 inventory calculated a sediment load of 713 TPY with a sediment reduction of 2,224 TPY. This assessment unit has met and exceeded the required target reductions. The EPA PLET model calculated and annual load for sediment of 142 tons per year which is a significantly lower estimate when compared to the conservative DEQ sediment model. This model essentially predicted that the East River Watershed is currently at the natural background level. The Middle Fork and North Fork of the East River are generally moderate gradient Rosgen B channels with a moderate ability to transport sediments. This watershed is larger with high peak flows that would flush sediment through the system in normal spring run off events. The mainstem of the East River downstream of the confluence is dominated by Rosgen C slow moving water in the valley bottom. The valley portion is a depositional reach but the STI model does show a few small stream reaches with heavy sediment transports potential. These are likely isolated problem areas with bank erosion, some erosion is visible with recent satellite imagery. 2021 and 2017 BURP data confirm the calculated sediment reductions. BURP data shows coarse pebble/small cobble dominant substrates with minimal fines, 20%-50% embeddedness in the riffles, and 88% covered and stable banks. Bull Trout and Westslope Cutthroat Trout are actively spawning in upper reaches of this stream with some Brook Trout in the low gradient portion of the watershed, and the BURP survey had supporting scores of 2.3 and 2.0 for the 2017 and 2021 monitoring events. The Idaho Department of Lands have replaced failing or problematic bridges on critical streams prior to timber sales and logging activities (examples include Indian Creek, Lion Creek, Two Mouth Creek, and the North Fork of the East River).

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Panhandle

ID17010215PN023_02	Reeder Creek - source to mouth	22.63 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

12/15/2025 (TH) The 2003 sediment TMDL calculated a sediment load of 599 tons per year. The TMDL specified a sediment target of 465 tons per year (TPS), with a required reduction of 135 TPY. DEQ re-created the RUSLE2 sediment inventory methodology used in the 2003 TMDL, and the calculated sediment load for 2025 is 455 TPY with a sediment reduction of 144 TPY. This assessment unit has met and exceeded the required target reductions. 2017 BURP data confirm the calculated sediment reductions. BURP data shows cobble dominant substrates with minimal fines, 25%-50% embeddedness in the riffles, and 95% covered and stable banks. BURP surveys show fish in the stream are juvenile cutthroat trout and brook trout indicating success salmonid spawning. The BURP survey had an overall supporting score of 2.33.

ID17010215PN026_02	Binarch Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	13.24 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

12/15/2025 (TH) The 2003 sediment TMDL calculated a sediment load of 472 tons per year (TPS). The TMDL specified a sediment target of 399 TPS, with a required reduction of 73 TPY. DEQ re-created the RUSLE2 sediment inventory methodology used in the 2003 TMDL, and the calculated sediment load for 2025 is 351 TPY with a sediment reduction of 121 TPY. This assessment unit has met and exceeded the required target reductions. 2017 BURP data confirm the calculated sediment reductions. BURP data shows cobble/boulder dominant substrates with minimal fines, 0%-25% embeddedness in the riffles, and 100% covered and stable banks. Salmonid species are actively spawning in this stream, and the BURP survey had an overall perfect supporting score of 3.0.

17010302 South Fork Coeur d Alene

ID17010302PN007b_03	Big Creek btw mining impact area and South Fork CdA River	2.54 Miles
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COMBINED BIOTA/HABITAT BIOASSESSMENTS

11/12/2025 (CN) Further review of the biological data from 2014SCDAA026 indicates insufficient information to determine impairment. The scoring of impaired or not impaired was determined by the fish survey. If the sculpin were identified to species, Shorthead sculpin, the data would indicate supporting Cold Water Aquatic Life. The macroinvertebrate and habitat results do not indicate impairment. Further data collection would validate if the Assessment Unit is impaired by a pollutant.

Salmon

17060201 Upper Salmon

ID17060201SL009_03	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Mill Creek	4.94 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

05/04/2026 (KL): The Challis Creek AU (ID17060201SL009_03) had a sediment TMDL developed in 2003 and a temperature TMDL developed in 2016. The comparison of the 2014 and 2021 BURP assessments has shown an improvement in both the habitat and macroinvertebrate metrics. The overall condition rating in 2014 was 1.5 out of 3 and the condition rating in 2021 was 3 out of 3 the best possible condition rating. The habitat metrics that saw the most improvement between 2014 and 2021 include instream cover with a score of 3 out of 20 in 2014 to 14 out of 20 in 2021, disruptive pressures went from a 3 out of 10 in 2014 to an 8 out of 10 in 2021. The macroinvertebrate metrics saw increases in the Fine Sediment Biota Index (FSBI) and the Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (EPT) taxa, both indications of improving stream conditions for sediment intolerant species. The FSBI increased from 120 to 145 and the EPT taxa score increased from 41 to 88 out of a total of 100. This AU should remain in Category 4a for temperature and be delisted from Category 4a for sediment as recommended by the 2025 Upper Salmon River subbasin TMDL.

ID17060201SL024_02	Aspen Creek - source to mouth	5.58 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

Aspen Creek was included with the Sq___ Creek AUs in the 2016 TMDL in error. This AU had not been assessed with BURP methodology and did not have documented temperature data to indicate there was any impairment. The beneficial uses are presumed due to the amount of shade present, however, was noted as being in good condition overall. This AU should be removed from Category 4a for an approved temperature TMDL and be reassigned into Category 3 – Unassessed until such time data is available to make that determination. This AU is proposed for a BURP assessment within the next five year review cycle.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

17060202 Pahsimeroi

ID17060202SL002_02	Pahsimeroi River - Meadow Creek to Patterson Creek	50.68 Miles
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ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

05/04/2026 (KL): A Geometric mean of 40.85 MPN/100mL was collected in Sulphur Creek during 2021. This value was below the criteria of 126 E. coli counts/100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). Primary Contact Recreation is Full Supporting. The bacteria samples collected for the geometric mean was collected in a location that was representative of this Assessment Unit. An Assessment Unit is a collection of similar waters with similar land use cover, ownership, or land management that is expected to possess similar water quality. This Assessment Unit will remain in Category 4a for temperature and Sedimentation/Siltation.

ID17060202SL022_03	East Fork Pahsimeroi River - source to mouth	1.42 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

09/12/25 (KL): This AU was included in sediment load allocations/reductions for reach 17 of the 2001 Pahsimeroi River subbasin TMDL. Several AUs were combined to make up reach 17. None of the erosion inventories completed for TMDL development occurred in ID17060202SL022_03. There is a lack of AU specific data provided for original TMDL listing. BURP data from 2021 (site 2021SIDFA030) suggests there is no sedimentation/siltation impairment. Fine sediment only made up 6.8% of the Wolman pebble count. BURP site 2021SIDFA030 also had a relatively high Fine Sediment Biotic Index (FSBI) score of 100 (see section 2.3.4 for more information regarding FSBI). This AU does not have a sedimentation/siltation impairment but will remain in Category 4a for temperature.

ID17060202SL024_02	Burnt Creek - source to Long Creek	23.23 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

17060203 Middle Salmon-Panther

ID17060203SL007_02	South Fork Big Deer Creek - Bucktail Creek to mouth	0.52 Miles
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ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

05/04/2026 (KL): Four E. coli samples collected 08/05/2020 through 08/26/2020 had a statistical threshold value (STV) of 2.05 E. coli counts per one hundred (100) mL, well below the criteria of 410 E. coli counts per 100 mL in more than ten percent (10%) of samples collected over a forty-five (45) day period (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). Additionally, five samples were collected in order to calculate a geometric mean, however the last sample was lost. Even if the last sample had been at the highest detection limit (2419.6 MPN/100mL) the geometric mean would have been 5.45 MPN/100mL which is below the 126 E. coli counts/100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation. Secondary Contact Recreation is Fully Supporting for this assessment unit.

ID17060203SL011_04	Panther Creek - Blackbird Creek to Napias Creek	5.5 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin also exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). A BURP survey in 2023 (2023SIDFA025) received a failing average score of 1.33; however, the site received a passing habitat score of 2. Of the fish taxa identified, 100% were cold water individuals. Several cold water macroinvertebrate taxa based on a literature-derived lists (DEQ 2022a; Hubler et al. 2024) were observed: *Heleniella* sp. (n = 2), *Diamesa* sp. (n = 1), and *Polycelis* sp. (n = 8). A BURP survey in 2023 (2023SIDFA025) identified four juvenile Rainbow Trout ≤ 100 millimeters (mm) in length. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning uses from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Fully Supporting.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL014_03	Panther Creek - Porphyry Creek to Blackbird Creek	1.89 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin also exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The two most recent BURP surveys completed in 2014 (2014SIDFA053) and 2019 (2019SIDFA048) received passing scores in this AU. A BURP survey in 2023 (2023SIDFA025) identified four juvenile Rainbow Trout > 100 millimeters (mm) in length. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. Regarding the temperature parameter for this AU, DEQ will delist Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning from Category 5 and move it to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Fully Supporting.

ID17060203SL015_02	Musgrove Creek - source to mouth	17.7 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin also exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). A BURP survey in 2015 (2015SIDFA049) received a passing average score of 2 and identified five juvenile Rainbow Trout less than 100 mm in length. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. Regarding the temperature parameter for this AU, DEQ will delist Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning from Category 5 and move it to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Fully Supporting.

ID17060203SL016_02	Porphyry Creek - source to mouth	9.5 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). Two BURP surveys in 2015 (2015SIDFA050) and 2023 (2023SIDFA023) received passing average scores of 2.67 and 2, respectively. A BURP survey in 2015 (2015SIDFA050) identified only one juvenile Rainbow Trout less than 100 mm in length, while a BURP survey in 2023 (2023SIDFA023) identified five juvenile Rainbow Trout less than 100 mm in length. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning uses from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Fully Supporting.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL018_02	Moyer Creek - source to mouth	39.97 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, all available BURP data indicate full support of beneficial uses, and prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin also exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life Salmonid Spawning uses from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Fully Supporting.

ID17060203SL018_03	Moyer Creek - source to mouth	7.3 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

"05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. From 2016 through 2022, the US Forest Service collected stream temperature data in Moyer Creek that show temperatures frequently exceeded the Salmonid Spawning daily average temperature criterion of 9 degrees Celsius and the maximum temperature criterion of 13 degrees Celsius, which apply to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin also exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). A BURP survey in 2018 (2018SIDFA051) received a passing average score of 2. The survey also identified two juvenile Rainbow Trout ≤ 100 mm in length. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Salmonid Spawning is Fully Supporting."

ID17060203SL019_03	Woodtick Creek - source to mouth	5.14 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). A BURP survey in 2015 (2015DEQA235) received a passing average score of 3. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life is Fully Supporting. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. Salmonid Spawning is Not Assessed.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL020_03	Deep Creek - Little Deep Creek to mouth	2.31 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL022_02	Deep Creek - source to Little Deep Creek	17.35 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. The original basis for listing was incorrect, and there is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL047_02	Salmon River - Iron Creek to Twelvemile Creek	67.53 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL048_03	Iron Creek - North Fork Iron Creek to mouth	11.15 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL049_02	North Fork Iron Creek - source to mouth	20.07 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. In 2016, the US Forest Service collected stream temperature data that show temperatures frequently exceeded the Salmonid Spawning daily average temperature criterion which apply to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect, and there is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL060_03	Twelvemile Creek - source to mouth	3.33 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL063_02	Carmen Creek - source to Freeman Creek	24.01 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL068_04	North Fork Salmon River - Hughes Creek to mouth	5.71 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL070_04	North Fork Salmon River - Sheep Creek to Hughes Creek	2.97 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL071_03	Sheep Creek - source to mouth	8.64 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL073_03	Dahlonge Creek - Nez Perce Creek to mouth	4.67 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. In 2016, the US Forest Service collected stream temperature data in Dahlonge Creek that show temperatures frequently exceeded the Salmonid Spawning daily average temperature criterion of 9 degrees Celsius and the maximum temperature criterion of 13 degrees Celsius, which apply to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect, and there is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

ID17060203SL082_02	Hull Creek - source to mouth	10.24 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Salmon

ID17060203SL083_03	Indian Creek - source to mouth	11.37 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). A BURP survey in 2016 (2016SIDFA043) received a passing average score of 2.33. Applicable water quality standards are attained. The original basis for listing was incorrect. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Cold Water Aquatic Life is Fully Supporting. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 2. Salmonid Spawning is Fully Supporting.

ID17060203SL087_03	Owl Creek - East Fork Owl Creek to mouth	1.99 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

05/11/2026 (AB, KL): This Assessment Unit (AU) was listed as impaired by temperature in the 2022 Integrated Report, based on in-stream temperature logger data collected by the US Forest Service. The data showed maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) that exceeded the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criterion of 10 degrees Celsius MWMT, which applies to this AU. Due to the large volume of data submitted during the 2022 Integrated Report cycle, DEQ did not fully assess whether natural conditions or human activities were causing the apparent impairment. According to Idaho's Natural Background Provision (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.04) and Idaho's Water Body Assessment Guidance (DEQ 2016), assessment decisions should consider both natural and anthropogenic factors. As part of the Middle Salmon River-Panther Creek Subbasin Natural Conditions Assessment (NCA, Appendix C), DEQ reviewed existing data, including land use, shade, and available biological information, to evaluate if natural background conditions (IDAPA 58.01.02.10.63) are present in this AU. The NCA evaluation determined that the exceedance of temperature criteria is attributable to natural background conditions for this AU. Additionally, prior studies have shown that reference streams in this basin regularly exceed Idaho's temperature criteria (Ott and Maret 2003). The original basis for listing was incorrect. There is no recent BURP data for this AU; therefore, the AU should be considered a priority for future BURP monitoring seasons. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Cold Water Aquatic Life use from Category 5 and move to Category 3. There is insufficient biological data to assess Salmonid Spawning in this AU. DEQ will delist the temperature parameter associated with the Salmonid Spawning use from Category 5 and move to Category 3.

17060204 Lemhi

ID17060204SL024_02	Lemhi River - Peterson Creek to Hayden Creek	41.18 Miles
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TEMPERATURE

04/30/2026 (KL): The temperature logger deployed in Little Mill Creek is within the ID17060204SL026b_02 AU. No temperature data was collected within this AU; it should not be assessed for temperature.

Southwest

17050108 Jordan

ID17050108SW001_05	Jordan Creek - Williams Creek to State Line	13.35 Miles
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MERCURY

ID17050108SW004_02	Jordan Creek, Upper - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	102.35 Miles
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MERCURY

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Southwest

ID17050108SW004_03	Jordan Creek - Jacobs Gulch to Louse Creek	13.41 Miles
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MERCURY

ID17050108SW004_04	Jordan Creek - Louse Creek to Big Boulder Creek	5.64 Miles
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MERCURY

ID17050108SW004_05	Jordan Creek - Big Boulder Creek to Williams Creek	3.37 Miles
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MERCURY

Upper Snake

17040104 Palisades

ID17040104SK008_02	Snake River - Palisades Reservoir Dam to Fall Creek	77.83 Miles
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COMBINED BIOTA/HABITAT BIOASSESSMENTS

05/04/2026 (KL): The 2017 SEI results from Indian Creek and Sheep Creek within the AU ID17040104SK008_02 indicated the AU met the streambank stability target of 80%. The streambank stability for both streams was 85%. The 80% streambank stability target was also met when SEIs were performed in 2010 on Indian Creek and Paawahan'toi'i Naokwaide Creek for the previous TMDL (DEQ 2015a). The SEI data collected in 2010 indicated the streambank stability was 92% for Indian Creek and 100% for Paawahan'toi'i Naokwaide Creek. Because streambank stability targets were met within a span of 7 years, this AU was delisting from Category 5 for sedimentation/siltation in the 2022 Integrated Report. The passing BURP score of 2.33 in 2021 and additional temperature and E. Coli monitoring indicate this AU should be delisted from Category 5 for Combined Biota/habitat Bioassessments and moved to Category 5 for Temperature and E.coli. In 2020, DEQ collected in-stream temperature data in Sheep Creek that show numerous exceedances of the Salmonid Spawning temperature criteria. The E. Coli geomean collected in 2025 was above the criteria of 126 cfu/100ml and a TDML will be developed for this AU. Sediment was ruled out as a potential impairment in the 2019 Palisades subbasin TMDL. Nutrients are not a likely cause of impairment in this Assessment Unit, and so DEQ took no nutrient specific measurements. The perennial streams of this Assessment Unit are not heavily impacted by agricultural runoff. There are no agricultural croplands upstream of this assessment unit that would leach nitrogen or phosphorus into the streams. Furthermore, there is no urban or industrial sources adjacent too or upstream of this Assessment Unit that would cause a nutrient impairment.

ID17040104SK028_04	Rainey Creek - source to mouth	12.45 Miles
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ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

04/30/2026 (KL): Five E. coli samples collected in Rainey Creek near the downstream portion of the AU in 2024 had a geometric mean of 106.8 E. coli counts per 100mL. This geomean was below the criteria of 126 E. coli counts per 100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). Additionally, five E.coli samples were collected in Rainey Creek in 2017 had a geometric mean of 107.2 e. coli. In 2021 a single sample was taken further upstream at a popular recreation location with a result of 3.1 MPN/100 mL. Secondary Contact Recreation is Fully Supporting for this assessment unit.

17040204 Teton

ID17040204SK011_02	Warm Creek - source to mouth	5.77 Miles
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FECAL COLIFORM

09/12/2025 (KL): Five E. coli samples for E. coli (rather than fecal coliform, in accordance with more recent water quality standard) collected 8/16/2023 through 09/12/2023 had a geometric mean of 19 MPN/100 mL. This geomean was below the criteria of 126 E. coli counts/100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation. Secondary Contact Recreation is Fully Supporting for this assessment unit.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Upper Snake

ID17040204SK025_02	Mahogany Creek	6.48 Miles
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SEDIMENTATION/SILTATION

09/18/25 (KL): This is a remote, fairly inaccessible AU (3 miles from the nearest trailhead, with no trail getting within 1 mile of the AU. This listing was a mistake, no data supporting original listing.

FLOW REGIME MODIFICATION

09/18/25 (KL): This is a remote, fairly inaccessible AU (3 miles from the nearest trailhead, with no trail getting within 1 mile of the AU. This listing was a mistake, no data supporting original listing.

TEMPERATURE

09/18/25 (KL): This is a remote, fairly inaccessible AU (3 miles from the nearest trailhead, with no trail getting within 1 mile of the AU. This listing was a mistake, no data supporting original listing.

ID17040204SK034_02	Warm Creek - source to mouth	17.59 Miles
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FECAL COLIFORM

09/24/25 (KL): Samples for E. coli (rather than fecal coliform, in accordance with more recent water quality standard) were not collected regularly enough to be listed in 2010.

17040215 Medicine Lodge

ID17040215SK012_02	Irving Creek - source to mouth	13.69 Miles
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ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

04/30/2026(KL): The bacteria geomean for ID17040215SK012_02 in 2019 was 81.3 E. coli counts per 100mL. This geomean was below the criteria of 126 E. coli counts per 100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation. Secondary Contact Recreation is Fully Supporting for this assessment unit. This AU is made up of two streams, The Bull Pen and Irving Creek. Irving Creek was sampled for bacteria in 2010, 2011, and 2014 and never exceeded the water quality standards for secondary contact recreation. Five E. coli samples collected in the Bull Pen in 2011 had a geometric mean of 128.8 E. coli counts per 100 mL, which exceeds the E. coli criteria for recreation use designations. In 2016 the BLM restricted grazing to one out of three years in this AU to allow the channel to stabilize, this also likely reduced the amount of bacteria being introduced into the stream. This AU will remain in Category 4a for temperature and Sedimentation/Siltation.

ID17040215SK013_03	Warm Creek - source to mouth	2.44 Miles
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ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

04/30/2026 (KL): Five E. coli samples collected 08/21/2025 through 09/15/2025 in Warm Creek had a geometric mean of 32.64 E. coli counts per 100 mL. This geomean was below the criteria of 126 E. coli counts per 100 mL that is applicable to Idaho waters designated for recreation. In 2016 BLM completed monitoring for canopy cover and managed grazing to main and improve shading according to the 2020 Medicine Lodge Creek Subbasin implementation Plan for Agriculture. When site visits were completed in 2025, DEQ noted several riparian exclusionary fences that were successfully limiting livestock access to Warm Creek. Secondary Contact Recreation is Fully Supporting for this assessment unit.

2026 Integrated Report: Assessment Unit-Cause Combinations Delisted

Upper Snake

17040220		Camas
ID17040220SK023L_0L	Mormon Reservoir	1583.81 Acres

MERCURY

11/13/2025 (TG): DEQ is removing mercury as a category 5 listing for both cold water aquatic life and primary contact recreation. The original basis for this listing was incorrect and there is insufficient information to determine if mercury is an impairment in this waterbody at this time. See the attached delisting rationale document for more information. This AU will remain in category 4a for sedimentation/siltation and category 4c for flow regime modification.

Appendix E. Waters Remaining on the 2002 TMDL Settlement Agreement

Table E1 presents the waters remaining on the 2002 TMDL settlement agreement (DEQ 2002). The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is not responsible for developing total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for waters wholly on tribal land (highlighted in gray in the table).

Table E1. Waters remaining on the 2002 TMDL settlement agreement.^a

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name	Subbasin	Pollutant	Priority/Status
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Cadmium	Low
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Lead	Low
ID17010104PN004_02	Blue Joe Creek	Lower Kootenai	Zinc	Low
ID17010214PN001_08	Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam	Pend Oreille Lake	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17010214PN001_08	Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam	Pend Oreille Lake	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation	Medium
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Coeur d'Alene River (Upper/North Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010301PN004_04	Prichard Creek below Eagle Creek	Coeur d'Alene River (Upper/North Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010301PN005_02	Prichard Creek -headwaters and tributaries above Butte Gulch	Coeur d'Alene River (Upper/North Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010301PN005_03	Prichard Creek - between Barton Gulch to Butte Gulch	Coeur d'Alene River (Upper/North Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010302PN015_02	Canyon Creek from headwaters to Gorge Gulch	Coeur d'Alene River (South Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010302PN017_02	Ninemile Creek above East Fork Ninemile Creek	Coeur d'Alene River (South Fork)	Metals	Low
ID17010303PN007_06	Coeur d'Alene River - Latour to mouth	Coeur d'Alene Lake	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17010303PN007_06	Coeur d'Alene River - Latour Creek to mouth	Coeur d'Alene Lake	Metals	Low
ID17010303PN016_06	Coeur d'Alene River-South Fork Coeur d'Alene River to Latour	Coeur d'Alene Lake	Metals	Low
ID17040212SK010_03	Mud Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK012_03	Cedar Draw	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK014_02	Cottonwood Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK015_02	McMullen Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK015_03	McMullen Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK020_07	Snake-Milner to T Falls	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK022_03	Dry Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17040212SK034_04	Clover Creek	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name	Subbasin	Pollutant	Priority/Status
ID17040212SK035_04	Pioneer Reservoir	Upper Snake-Rock	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050102SW009_06	Bruneau	Bruneau	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050102SW028_04	Clover Creek - E Fork Bruneau	Bruneau	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050102SW028_05	Clover Creek - E Fork Bruneau	Bruneau	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050102SW002_05	Jacks Creek	Bruneau	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050114SW001_06	Boise River - Indian Creek to mouth	Lower Boise	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050114SW002_04	Indian Creek at Nampa	Lower Boise	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050114SW002_04	Indian Creek at Nampa	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown (Nutrients Suspected)	5-r plan to be submitted in the 2026 Integrated Report
ID17050114SW005_06	Boise River - River Mile 50 to Star Bridge	Lower Boise	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050114SW006_02	Mason Creek	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown (Nutrients Suspected)	5-r plan to be submitted in the 2026 Integrated Report
ID17050114SW010_03	Five Mile Creek	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown (Nutrients Suspected)	5-r plan to be submitted in the 2026 Integrated Report
ID17050114SW016_03	Sand Hollow Creek	Lower Boise	Cause Unknown (Nutrients Suspected)	5-r plan to be submitted in the 2026 Integrated Report
ID17050122SW001_06	Black Can Dam to mouth	Payette	Temperature (water)	High
ID17050201SW003_08	Snake River	Brownlee Reservoir	Mercury	High
ID17060203SL005_03	Big Deer Creek	Middle Salmon-Panther	Copper	High
ID17060303CL001_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17060303CL003_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17060303CL008_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17060303CL009_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17060303CL013_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium
ID17060303CL020_05	Lochsa River	Lochsa	Temperature (water)	Medium

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name	Subbasin	Pollutant	Priority/Status
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL006_03	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	Low
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL006_04	Sweetwater Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	Low
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL007_02	Webb Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	Low
ID17060306CL019_02T	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	NA
ID17060306CL019_02T	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	NA
ID17060306CL019_02T	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL019_02T	Holes Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	NA
ID17060306CL020_03T	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL020_03T	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	NA
ID17060306CL020_03T	Long Hollow Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	NA
ID17060306CL023_02T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	NA
ID17060306CL023_02T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	NA
ID17060306CL023_02T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL023_02T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	NA
ID17060306CL023_02T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	NA
ID17060306CL023_03T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	NA
ID17060306CL023_03T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	NA
ID17060306CL023_03T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL023_03T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	NA
ID17060306CL023_03T	Sixmile Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	NA

Assessment Unit	Water Body Name	Subbasin	Pollutant	Priority/Status
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	Low
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	Low
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL024_02	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	Low
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	Low
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	Low
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL024_03	Lawyer Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL025_02T	Sevenmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL025_03T	Sevenmile Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	NA
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	Low
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	Low
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL041_02	Bedrock Creek	Clearwater	Fecal Coliform	Low
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Temperature (water)	Low
ID17060306CL043_02	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Ammonia (un-ionized)	Low
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Oil and Grease	Low
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Sedimentation/Siltation	Low
ID17060306CL043_03	Pine Creek	Clearwater	Cause Unknown	Low
ID17060308CL001_06T	North Fork Clearwater River	Lower North Fork Clearwater	Dissolved Gas Supersaturation	NA

a. Waters on tribal lands are highlighted in gray. DEQ is not responsible for developing TMDLs for water on tribal lands. NA = Not Applicable

Appendix F. Clean Water Act § 303(d) Priority Ranking

Under CWA § 303(d) states are required to establish a priority ranking and TMDL development schedule for waters on the § 303(d) list. To achieve this, DEQ assigns a high, medium, or low priority ranking to the subbasin containing § 303(d)-listed waters (Table F1). Priority rankings apply to both TMDL and five-year reviews for Idaho.

IDEQ uses a multifactor evaluation that is developed within each region in Idaho. Priority is typically first given to waters remaining on the 2002 Settlement Agreement (Appendix E), followed by severity of pollutants, number of permitted point sources, stakeholder interest, cross-program and cross-agency priorities, resources available, uses to be made of such waters, and complexity of monitoring and development for a TMDL.

Table F1. Priority ranking and TMDL development schedule.

Region	HUC	Subbasin	Priority	Year
Boise	17050102	Bruneau River	High	2028
	17050123	North Fork Payette River	High	2028
	17050114	Lower Boise River	Medium	2028
	17050103	Middle Snake River/Succor Creek	Medium	2030
	17050112	Boise River/Mores Creek	High	2030
	17060208	South Fork Salmon River	Medium	2030
	17050122	Lower Payette River	Medium	2030
	17050124	Weiser River	Medium	2030
	17060210	Little Salmon	Medium	2030
	17050101	C.J. Strike Reservoir	Medium	2030
	17050111	North/Middle Forks Boise River	Medium	2030
	17050201	Brownlee Reservoir	Medium	2030
	17050104	Upper Owyhee River	Low	2032
	17050115	Middle Snake River/Payette	Low	2032
	17050113	South Fork Boise River	Low	2032
	17050120	South Fork Payette River	Low	2032
	17050121	Middle Fork Payette	Low	2032
	17060205	Upper Middle Fork Salmon River	Low	2032
	17060206	Lower Middle Fork Salmon	Low	2032
	17050105	South Fork Owyhee	Low	2032
	17050107	Middle Owyhee	Low	2032
	17050106	East Little Owyhee	Low	2032
Coeur d'Alene	17010302	South Fork Coeur d'Alene	High	2026
	17010214	Pend Oreille Lake (Boyer Slough)	High	2026
	17010301	Upper Coeur d'Alene (North Fork)	Low	2028
	17010104	Kootenai (incl. 17010101 and 17010104) and Moyie (17010105)	Low	2028
	17010304	St. Joe River	Low	2028

Region	HUC	Subbasin	Priority	Year
	17010216	Pend Oreille River (below Albeni Falls Dam)	Low	2028
	17010215	Priest Lake	Low	2028
	17010213	Lower Clark Fork	Low	2028
	17010303	Coeur d'Alene Lake	Low	2028
	17010305	Upper Spokane	Low	2028
Idaho Falls	17060204	Lemhi	High	2026
	17040215	Medicine Lodge Creek	Medium	2028
	17040217	Little Lost River	Medium	2028
	17040204	Teton	Medium	2028
	17060203	Middle Salmon-Panther	High	2028
	17040218	Big Lost River	Medium	2028
	17040104	Palisades	Medium	2028
	17040216	Birch	Low	2030
	17060207	Middle Salmon-Chamberlain	Low	2030
	17040201	Idaho Falls	Low	2030
	17040202	Upper Henrys	Low	2030
	17040203	Lower Henrys	Low	2030
	17040214	Beaver-Camas	Low	2030
	17040205	Willow Creek	Low	2030
Lewiston	17060308	Lower North Fork Clearwater	High	2026
	17060306	Clearwater River	High	2026
	17060101	Hells Canyon	Medium	2028
	17060108	Palouse River	Medium	2028
	17060307	Upper North Fork Clearwater River	Medium	2028
	17060209	Lower Salmon	Low	2028
	17060303	Lochsa River	Low	2030
	17060103	Lower Snake-Asotin	Low	2030
	17060209	Lower Salmon	Low	2030
	17060304	Middle Fork Clearwater	Low	2030
Pocatello	17040206	American Falls Reservoir	High	2026
	17040208	Portneuf	High	2026
	17040207	Blackfoot River	Medium	2028
	16010102	Central Bear River	Medium	2028
	16010201	Bear Lake	Medium	2028
	16010202	Middle Bear River	Medium	2028
	16010203	Little Bear River/Logan	Medium	2028
	16010204	Lower Bear River/Malad	Medium	2028
	16020309	Curlew Valley	Low	2030
	17040105	Salt	Low	2030
Twin Falls	17040210	Raft River	High	2026
	17040212	Upper Snake River/Rock Creek	High	2026

Region	HUC	Subbasin	Priority	Year
	17040221	Little Wood River	High	2028
	17040220	Camas	High	2028
	17040219	Big Wood	Medium	2030
	17040209	Lake Walcott	Medium	2030
	17040213	Salmon Falls Creek	Low	2032
	17040211	Goose Creek	Low	2032

Appendix G. DEQ's 2022–2032 CWA Section 303(d) Vision Long-Term Planning and Prioritization: 2022 Vision

In 2022, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released the "2022–2032 Vision for the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program" (2022 Vision), replacing the 2013 "A Long-Term Vision for Assessment, Restoration and Protection under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program." The 2022 Vision started identified plan priorities in individual two-year increments. These priorities are considered using long-term planning resources such as the "Waters remaining on the 2002 Settlement Agreement" (Appendix E) and the "Clean Water Act § 303(d) Priority Ranking" (Appendix F). As each state, territory, or tribe is unique and subject to changing circumstances, these priorities will have an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, following the intention of the planning and prioritization goal of the 2022 Vision. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) updated their list of metrics, which was submitted to EPA in September 2024 and can be found in Appendix G (DEQ's 2022–2032 CWA Section 303(d) Vision Long-Term Planning and Prioritization: 2024 Vision) of the 2026 Integrated Report. DEQ will identify and update priority metrics every two years for the purpose of this 2022 Vision, submitting to EPA every September in 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030 and reporting in appendices the subsequent integrated reports. Below is the 2024 update to the 2022 Vision.

In Table G1, the *Status* column provides the intended status of the AU in question. "Complete" refers to the intention of submittal of a TMDL or other restoration plan (advance restoration plan (5-ARP) or 4b) to EPA within the two-year metric cycle, and "In Progress" refers to the intention of developing a TMDL or other restoration plan within the two-year metric cycle.

Table G1. Status of TMDL or alternative restoration plan

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Pollutant	Status
ID17050112SW016_03	Daggett Creek - 3rd order (Sheep Creek to mouth)	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17050112SW014_04	Granite Creek - 4th order (Woof Creek to mouth)	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17050103SW002_04	Lower Succor Creek - 4th order (state line to mouth)	Temperature	In Progress
ID17050103SW009_03	Reynolds, Salmon and Wilson Creeks - 3rd order segments	Escherichia coli (e. Coli)	In Progress
ID17050103SW009_04	Reynolds Creek - 4th order (Salmon Creek to Snake River)	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17050103SW016_02	Pickett Creek - 1st & 2nd order	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17050103SW006_07a	Snake River - Castle Creek to Swan Falls	Temperature	In Progress
ID17050103SW019_02	Brown Creek - 1st & 2nd order	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17050103SW019_03	Brown Creek - 3rd order	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17050103SW019_04	Brown Creek - 4th order	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17050103SW021_02	Birch Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	Sedimentation/siltation	Complete
ID17050103SW024_03	Shoofly and Poison Creeks - 3rd order	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17050102SW030_04	Big Flat Creek - 4th order	Escherichia coli (E. Coli)	In Progress
ID17050102SW031_03	Three Creek - 3rd order	Escherichia coli (E. Coli)	In Progress
ID17050102SW033_02	Deer Creek - 1st and 2nd order	Escherichia coli (E. Coli)	In Progress
ID17050102SW034_03	Deadwood Creek - 3rd order	Escherichia coli (E. Coli)	In Progress
ID17050112SW007_02	Cottonwood Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	Temperature	In Progress
ID17050112SW014_02	Granite Creek - 1st and 2nd order	Temperature	In Progress
ID17050112SW004_05	Boise River - 5th order (North Fork to Arrowrock)	Temperature	In Progress
ID17050108SW001_05	Jordan Creek - Williams Creek to State Line	Mercury	Complete
ID17050108SW004_02	Jordan Creek, Upper - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	Mercury	Complete
ID17050108SW004_03	Jordan Creek - Jacobs Gulch to Louse Creek	Mercury	Complete
ID17050108SW004_05	Jordan Creek - Big Boulder Creek to Williams Creek	Mercury	Complete
ID17010301PN003_02	Beaver Creek - Headwaters and tributaries	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN003_02	Beaver Creek - Headwaters and tributaries	Zinc	In Progress

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Pollutant	Status
ID17010301PN003_03	Beaver Creek- below White Creek	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN003_03	Beaver Creek- below White Creek	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010301PN003_03	Beaver Creek- below White Creek	Lead	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_02	Prichard Cr., tributaries between Butte Gulch and Eagle Cr.	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Lead	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Copper	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_03	Prichard Creek - between Butte Gulch and Eagle Creek	Arsenic	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_04	Prichard Creek below Eagle Creek	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_04	Prichard Creek below Eagle Creek	Lead	In Progress
ID17010301PN004_04	Prichard Creek below Eagle Creek	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_02	Prichard Creek -headwaters and tributaries above Butte Gulch	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_02	Prichard Creek -headwaters and tributaries above Butte Gulch	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_02	Prichard Creek -headwaters and tributaries above Butte Gulch	Lead	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_03	Prichard Creek - between Barton Gulch to Butte Gulch	Cadmium	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_03	Prichard Creek - between Barton Gulch to Butte Gulch	Lead	In Progress
ID17010301PN005_03	Prichard Creek - between Barton Gulch to Butte Gulch	Zinc	In Progress
ID17010214PN018_02b	Boyer Slough	Ammonia-nitrogen	Complete
ID17010214PN018_02b	Boyer Slough	Phosphorus, total	Complete
ID17010302PN001_02	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - Tributaries below Placer Cr	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN001_04	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - btw Big Cr and Pine Cr	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN001_05	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - btw Pine Cr and CdA River	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN004_03	East Fork Pine Creek below Douglas Creek	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN007a_02	Big Creek headwaters and tributaries	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN007a_03	Big Creek btw Ink Creek and mining impact area	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN009a_02	Lake Creek headwaters to mining impact area	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN010_02	Placer Creek and tributaries	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN011_03	South Fork Coeur d'Alene R btw Daisy Gul and Canyon Cr	Temperature	In Progress

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Pollutant	Status
ID17010302PN013_02	South Fork Coeur d'Alene R. headwaters and tributaries	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN014_02	Canyon Creek - from Gorge Gulch to South Fork CdA R.	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN015_02	Canyon Creek from headwaters to Gorge Gulch	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN016_02	Ninemile Creek and tribs except Ninemile Cr above East Fork	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN018_02	Moon Creek headwaters and tribs except West Fork Moon Cr	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN018_03	Moon Creek btw West Fork Moon and South Fork CDA River	Temperature	In Progress
ID17010302PN020_02	Bear Creek headwaters and tributaries	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL005_03	Big Deer Creek - South Fork Big Deer Creek to mouth	Copper	In Progress
ID17060203SL007_02	South Fork Big Deer Creek - Bucktail Creek to mouth	Copper	In Progress
ID17040205SK008_02	Willow Creek - Mud Creek to Birch Creek	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040205SK024_02	Brockman Creek - Corral Creek to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040205SK008_02	Willow Creek - Mud Creek to Birch Creek	Temperature	Complete
ID17040205SK021_02	Grays Lake - Order 1 & 2 tributaries	Temperature	Complete
ID17040205SK023_02	Gravel Creek - source to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040205SK005_05	Willow Creek - Birch Creek to Bulls Fork	Phosphorus, total	Complete
ID17040205SK012_03	Mill Creek - source to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17060203SL018_02	Moyer Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL024_02	Napias Creek - Arnett Creek to and including Moccasin Creek	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL025_02	Napias Creek - source to Arnett Creek	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL026_02	Arnett Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL031_02	East Boulder Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL035_02	Moose Creek - Dolly Creek to Little Moose Creek	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL078_02	North Fork Salmon River - source to Twin Creek	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL080_02	Twin Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL082_02	Hull Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL084_02	Squaw Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL086_02	Boulder Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17060203SL090_02	Colson Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Pollutant	Status
ID17060202SL003_03	Lawson Creek-confluence of North and South Fork Lawson Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060202SL004_03	North Fork Lawson Creek - source to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060202SL023_03	Burnt Creek - Long Creek to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060202SL024_02	Burnt Creek - source to Long Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060202SL029_02	Donkey Creek - source to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060202SL035_02	Patterson Creek - source to and including Inyo Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	Complete
ID17060204SL011_04	Basin Creek	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060204SL030_05	Lemhi River (East Branch)-Eighteenmile & Texas Ck Confluence	Temperature	Complete
ID17060204SL030_05	Lemhi River (East Branch)-Eighteenmile & Texas Ck Confluence	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060204SL036_03	Texas Creek	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060204SL036_03	Texas Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17060204SL036_03	Texas Creek	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17060204SL041_04	Eighteenmile Creek - Hawley Creek to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060204SL041_04	Eighteenmile Creek - Hawley Creek to mouth	Temperature	Complete
ID17060204SL051b_03	Canyon Creek - source to diversion (T16N, R26E, Sec.22)	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060204SL058_04	Agency Creek - source to Cow Creek	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	In Progress
ID17060201SL085_03	Pole Creek - source to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17060201SL048_03	Basin Creek - East Basin Creek to mouth	Sedimentation/siltation	In Progress
ID17040221SK015_04	South Fork Muldoon Creek - Friedman Creek to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17040221SK016_02	South Fork Muldoon Creek - source to Friedman Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17040221SK020_02A	Cold Spring Creek	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Pollutant	Status
ID17040221SK023_03	Silver Creek - source to mouth	Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	In Progress
ID17040221SK023_03	Silver Creek - source to mouth	Temperature	In Progress
ID17040210SK006_02	Clyde Creek - source to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040210SK006_03	Clyde Creek - source to mouth	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040210SK021_03	Sublett Creek - source to Sublett Reservoir	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Complete
ID17040208SK001_05	Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir	Dissolved oxygen	Complete
ID16010102BR008_02	Sheep Creek - source to mouth	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010201BR002_05	Bear River-railroad bridge (T14N, R45E, Sec. 21) to Ovid Cr.	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010201BR022_03a	Lower Georgetown Creek - left hand fork to mouth	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010201BR002_02	Bennington Canyon and unnamed tributaries	Sedimentation/siltation	Complete
ID16010202BR003_03	Cub River - Sugar Creek to Maple Creek	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010202BR006_06	Bear River-Oneida Narrows Reservoir Dam to Idaho/Utah border	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010202BR009_02b	Alder Creek - headwaters to mouth	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010202BR009_06	Bear River - Alexander Reservoir Dam to Densmore Creek	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010202BR009_06a	Bear River - Denismore Cr to above Oneida Reservoir	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010202BR019_02	Fivemile Creek - source to Dayton	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR002_02	Devil Creek - Devil Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR002_02a	Campbell Creek	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR002_03	Devil Creek - Devil Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR010_02b	Upper Wright Creek - headwaters to Indian Mill Canyon	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR010_03	middle Wright Creek - Indian Mill Canyon to Dairy Creek	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010204BR010_04	Wright Creek - Dairy Creek to Daniels Reservoir	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Complete
ID16010201BR023_02a	Soda Creek – Soda Cr Reservoir to Soda Springs	Total phosphorus	In Progress

Appendix H. Maps Showing the Support Status of All State Waters

Appendix H includes three maps. The first map displays the support status of all state waters, the second map displays the support status of Idaho's streams, and the third map displays the support status of Idaho's lakes. An [interactive map](#) is also available. As Idaho Department of Environmental Quality corrects errors associated with assessment units (AUs) and hydraulic unit code (HUC) boundaries, some maps and AU/HUC associations included in this report may be subject to change.

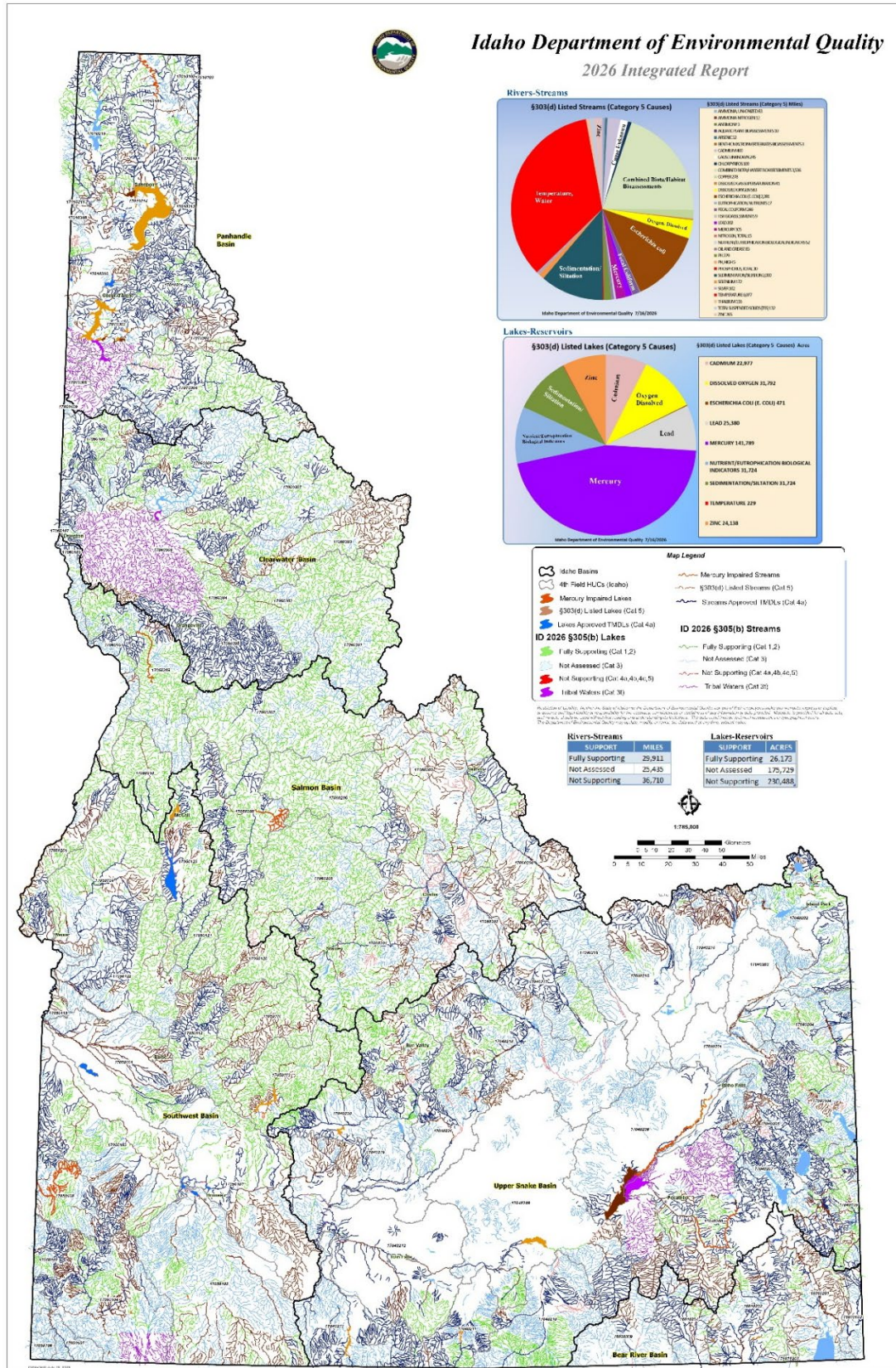


Figure H1. Support status of all state waters.

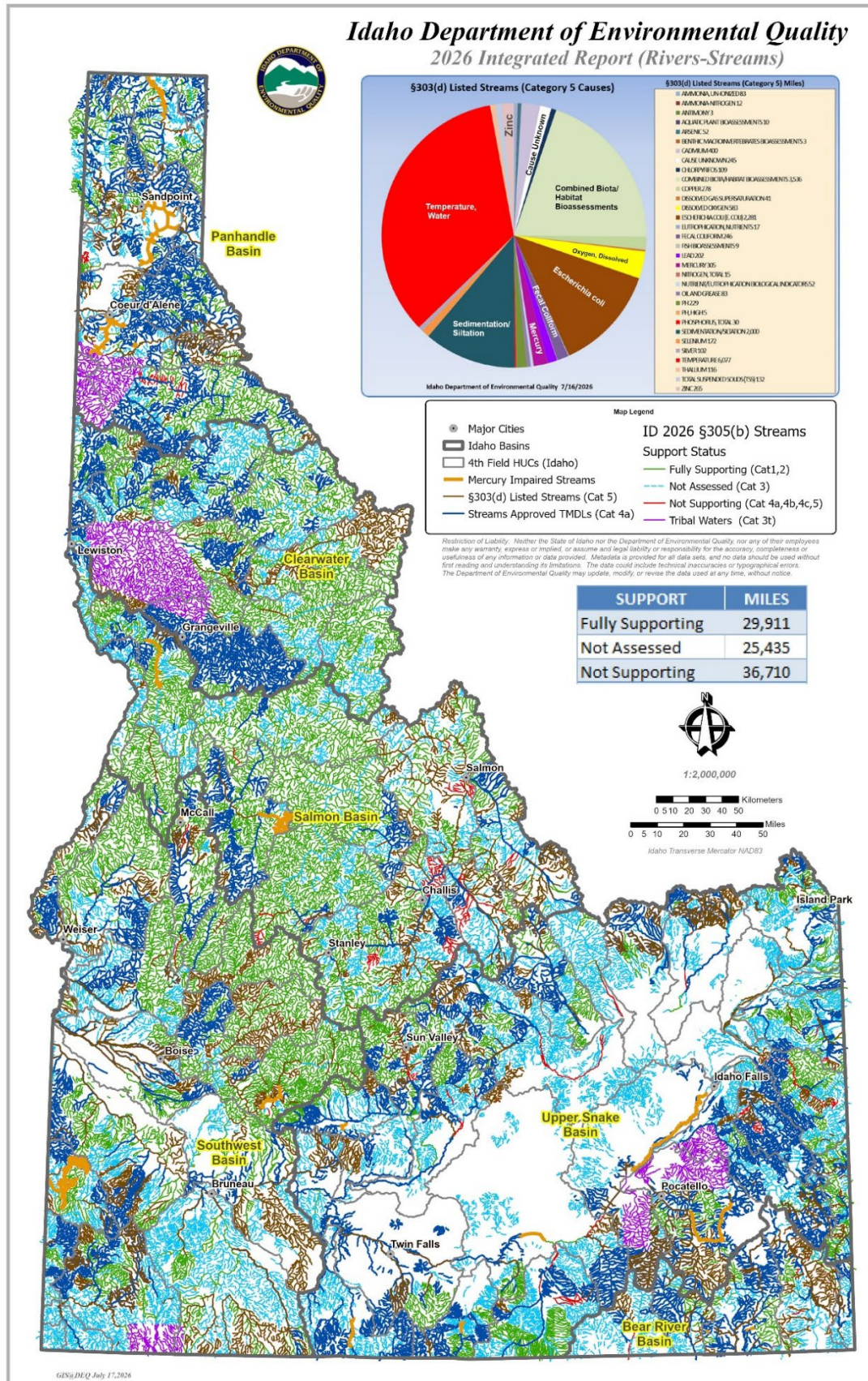


Figure H2. Support status of Idaho's streams.

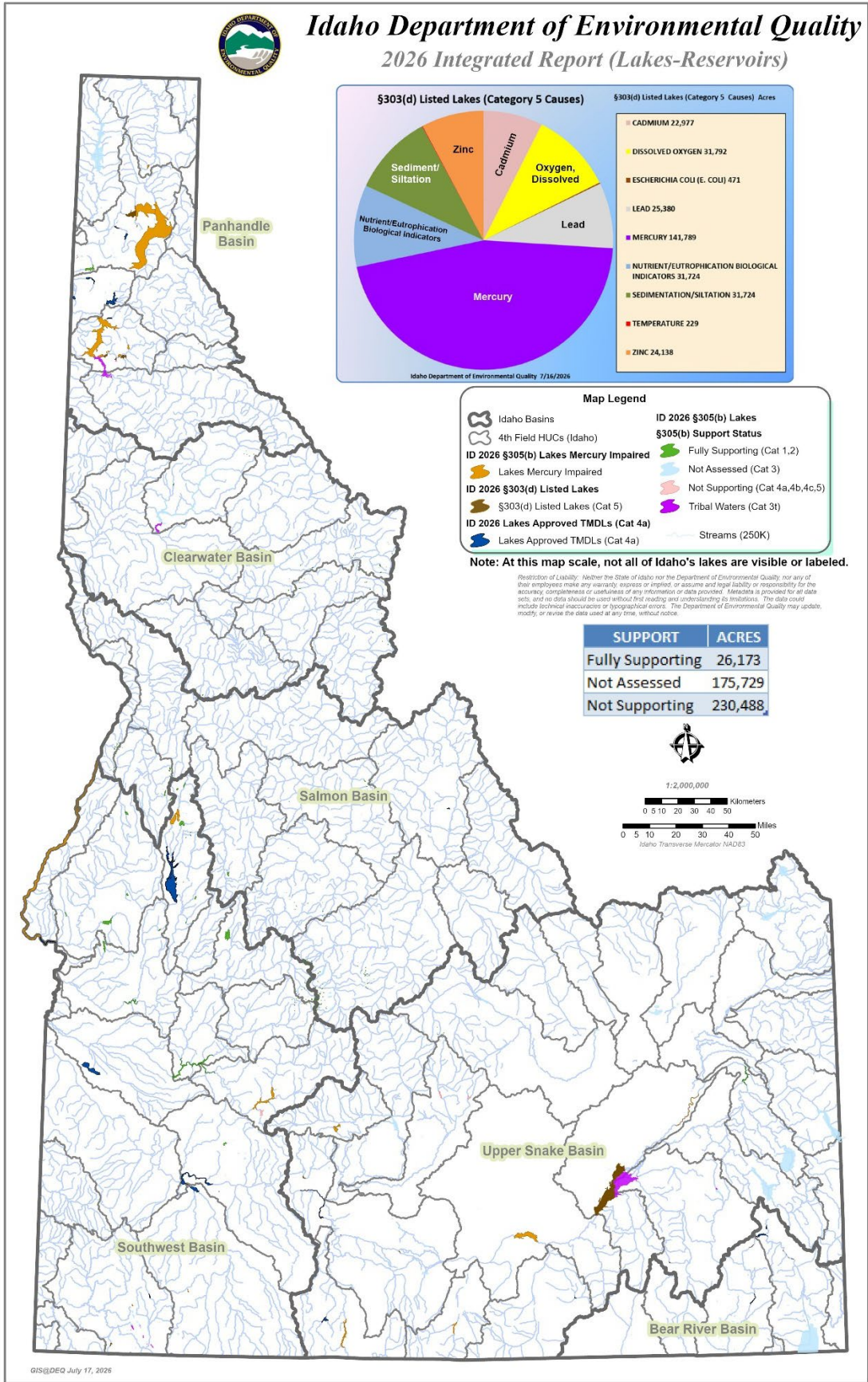


Figure H3. Support status of Idaho's lakes.

Appendix I. Map of Mercury-Impaired Water Bodies

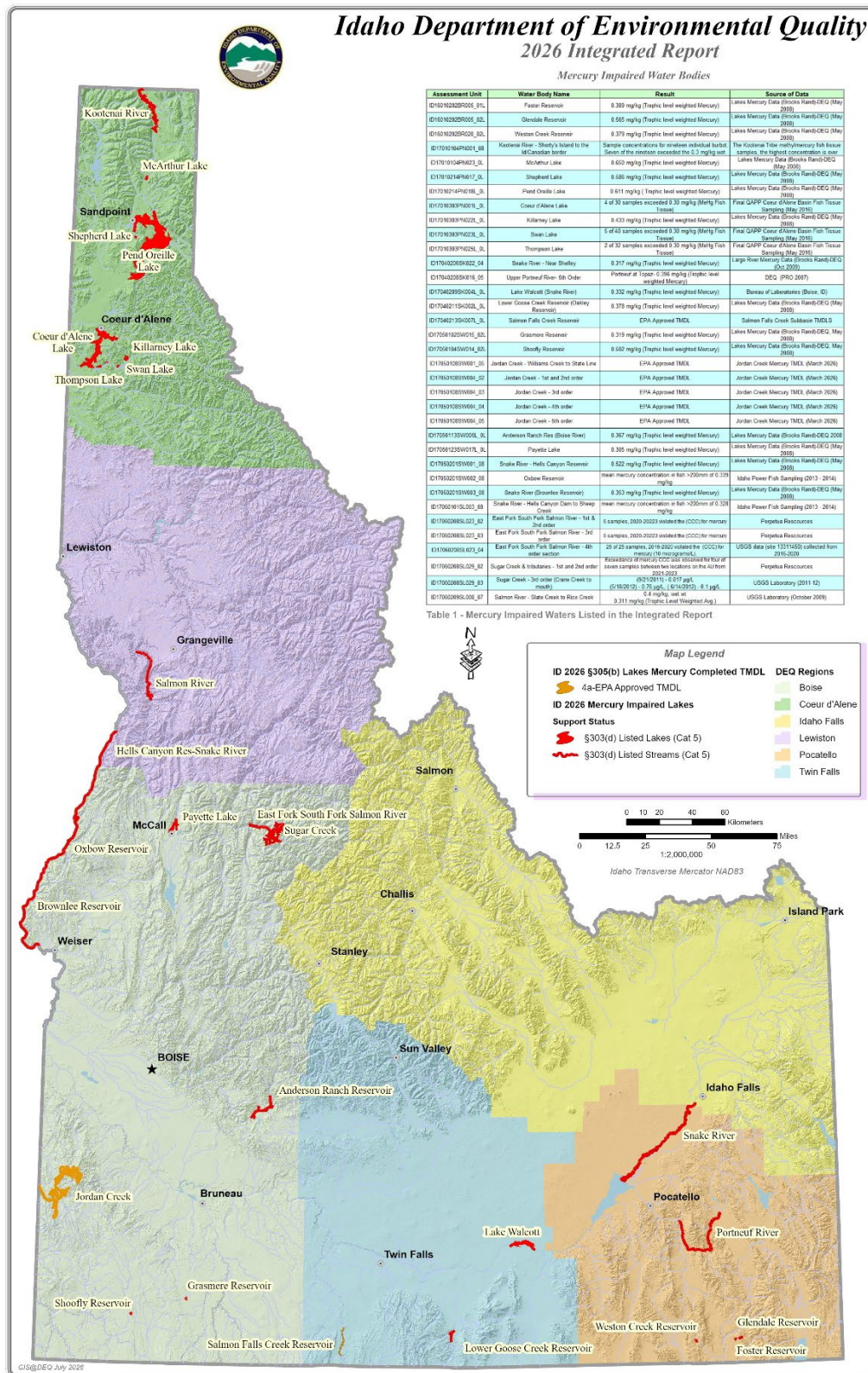


Figure I1. Map of mercury impaired waterbodies in Idaho.

Appendix J. Response to Public Comments

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will conduct a 30-day public comment period. Responses to public comment will be available in Appendix J upon final submittal of the 2026 Integrated Report.

Appendix K. External Data Summary

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) conducted a 60-day call for data from December 12, 2024, to February 12, 2025, for the 2026 Integrated Report. DEQ announced the [Call for Data](#) on its website, which also provided detailed instructions for submitting external data to DEQ. DEQ reviewed the data that were submitted during this period for quality, scientific rigor, and relevance, as described in section 4 of the [Water Body Assessment Guidance](#). Only *Tier 1* data were used for § 303(d) listing and delisting decisions while preparing the draft 2026 Integrated Report. This document summarizes all the external data received during the call for data, including the data used and not used for the assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report. It also summarizes external data DEQ queried from public databases and includes the data used and not used for the assessments.

Organization: Bruneau Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Parameters: *E. Coli*, Fecal Coliform, discrete Temperature values

Submission Date: February 14, 2025

The Bureau of Land Management submitted *E. coli*, fecal coliform, and in situ temperature data collected in 2024 for Poison Creek and Birch Creek. DEQ concluded the data quality were only sufficient for Tier 2 requirements and could not be compared to water quality standards directly. Submittal documentation notes an United State Environmental Protection Agency- (EPA-) certified lab processed the samples, but the submitting agency indicated that they did not have a monitoring plan and quality assurance (QA) with defined protocols, nor provide those documents. Sample holding times and preservation requirements were also not submitted.

Though the data cannot be used for determining beneficial use status, DEQ evaluated the statistical threshold value and geomean where enough data was provided to inform future monitoring recommendations. The samples collected at both assessment units (AUs) were not compatible with the requirements of five within a 45-day period (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). The single discrete temperature measurements were insufficient to determine violation of temperature criteria as they did not encompass enough of the critical cold water aquatic life (COLD) period (June 22–September 22), and when applicable the critical salmonid spawning (SS) period (Idaho's WBAG III, Appendix E).

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17050103SW021_02	Birch Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	6/10/2025 (RL): No beneficial use support status change. Provided data did meet recreational use standards for statistical threshold value (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). This AU was marked dry in 2006 by BURP and is perennial according to the US Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset. Though the data cannot be assessed as Tier 1, further temperature samples should be

		collected, and flow along with <i>E. coli</i> sampling to determine intermittency and frequency of exceedance (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.54 and .02.070.06). The AU is already 303D listed and Cold-Water Aquatic Life is Not Supporting for impairment of Sediment/Siltation.
ID17050103SW024_03	Shoofly and Poison Creeks - 3rd order	6/10/25 (RL): No beneficial use support status change. The data could be evaluated for statistical threshold value and greater than 10% of samples in a 45-day period exceed 410 (MPN/100mL), violating the recreational use criteria (IDAPA 58.01.02.251). This stream is perennial according to the US Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset, though very close upstream of the sampling location was marked dry in July of 2001 by BURP, and downstream 7/19/2004. USGS Stream Stats tool predicts sampling location to be flowing at < 1 cfs during the sampling period. Though the data cannot be assessed as Tier 1, continuous temperature data should be collected, and <i>E. coli</i> sampling with flow to determine intermittency and frequency of exceedance (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.54 and .02.070.06). The AU is already 303D listed and Cold Water Aquatic Life is Not Supporting for impairment of Sediment/Siltation.

Organization: Challis Bureau of Land Management

Parameters: Temperature

Submission Date: February 10,2025

Challis BLM submitted continuous water temperature data (collected 2023–2024) to DEQ on February 10, 2025. Submitted data that were considered *Tier 1* data and were compared to applicable numeric temperature criteria are included in the table below.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17040217SK019_02	Summit Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is fully supporting. This AU is Presumed for Warm Water Aquatic life. Temperatures achieve criteria for Warm Water Aquatic Life.
ID17040217SK021_03	Dry Creek - source to Dry Creek Canal	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL002_03	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.

ID17060201SL003_03	Morgan Creek - source to West Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL004_02	West Creek - Blowfly Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL007_04	Challis Creek - Darling Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL009_04	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Darling Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL010_02	Eddy Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL013_03	Mill Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL016_02	Salmon River - East Fork Salmon River to Garden Creek	New temperature § 303(d) listing; temperatures exceed Salmonid Spawning and Bull Trout criteria. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Not Supporting.
ID17060201SL017_03	Bayhorse Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL018_02	Lyon Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed.
ID17060201SL019_02	Salmon River - Squaw Creek to East Fork Salmon River	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment Cold Water Aquatic Life was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.
ID17060201SL020_02	Kinnikinic Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL021_04	Squaw Creek - Cash Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL026_02	Bruno Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL028_03	Thompson Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL102_05	East Fork Salmon River - Herd Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL103_04	East Fork Salmon River - Germania Creek to Herd Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL104_03	Big Lake Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed.
ID17060201SL105_03	Big Boulder Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL116_02	Pine Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.

ID17060201SL118_04	Herd Creek - confluence of West Fork Herd Creek and East Pass Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060201SL123_02	Lake Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is Fully Supporting. Temperature logger was placed in a non-representative section of the Assessment Unit, near lake outflow.
ID17060201SL124_04	Road Creek - Corral Basin Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment. Salmonid Spawning was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.
ID17060201SL125_02	Road Creek - source to Corral Basin Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL001_05	Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL002_02	Pahsimeroi River - Meadow Creek to Patterson Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL007_04	Pahsimeroi River - Furley Road (T15S, R22E) to Meadow Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL008_04	Pahsimeroi River - Big Creek to Furley Road (T15S, R22E)	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL010_03	Pahsimeroi River - Goldburg Creek to Big Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL017_04	Pahsimeroi River - Burnt Creek to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL018_04	Pahsimeroi River - Mahogany Creek to Burnt Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL019_03	Mahogany Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment. No violations of Idaho's Surface Water Quality Standards for Bull Trout Spawning and Rearing Temperature Criteria. However, the recorded maximum weekly maximum temperatures (MWMT) regularly violated the 1997 EPA Bull Trout temperature criteria of 10 degrees C MWMT that is applicable to this assessment unit.
ID17060202SL020_03	Pahsimeroi River - confluence of Rock Creek and East Fork Pahsimeroi River to Mahogany Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.

ID17060202SL024_02	Burnt Creek - source to Long Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL026_02	Short Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL027_02	Long Creek - source to Short Creek	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed. Neither Cold Water Aquatic Life or Salmonid Spawning are designated or existing uses for this AU. There is no evidence of Cold Water Aquatic Life or Salmonid Spawning nor are they designated for such use. This was confirmed by consulting the latest geography and timing of Salmonid Spawning in Idaho report following our DEQ Policy (PS24-01) for assessing salmonid spawning in Idaho Waterbodies. While temperature data was collected in this stream we do not have criteria that is applicable for assessment purposes.
ID17060202SL028_03	Goldburg Creek - Donkey Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL029_02	Donkey Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL030_02	Goldburg Creek - source to Donkey Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL031_02	Big Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Big Creeks to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL031_03	Big Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Big Creeks to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing flow regime modification impairment.
ID17060202SL034_03	Patterson Creek - Inyo Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL036_02	Falls Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL038_03	Morse Creek - source to Irrigation junction (T15S, R23E)	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment. Salmonid Spawning was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.
ID17060202SL039_02	Morgan Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060202SL039_03	Morgan Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060203SL054_03	S-54 Hot Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment.
ID17060203SL055_03	S-55 Cow Creek - source to mouth	New temperature § 303(d) listing; temperatures exceed Salmonid Spawning and Bull Trout criteria. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning are Not Supporting.
ID17060203SL056_02	S-56 Allison Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment Cold Water Aquatic Life was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.

ID17060203SL057_03

S-57 McKim Creek -
source to mouthNo support status change: AU is already associated with
an existing temperature impairment Cold Water Aquatic
Life was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.**Organization:** Forest Service – Region 1**Parameters:** Temperature**Submission Date:** February 3, 2025

The United States Forest Service Region 1 submitted continuous water temperature data (collected 2020–2024) to DEQ on February 3, 2025. The Forest Service contact was not able to provide any quality control documentation, so it was considered *Tier 2* data. They are working on standardizing the data collection and having some method of quality control for the next cycle.

Organization: Forest Service – Idaho Panhandle National Forest**Parameters:** Temperature**Submission Date:** December 18, 2024

The US Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest, submitted continuous water temperature data (collected 2021 - 2024) to DEQ on December 18, 2024. The Forest Service contact was not able to provide any quality control documentation, so it was considered *Tier 2* data. They are working on standardizing the data collection and having some method of quality control for the next cycle.

Organization: Avista Utilities**Parameters:** Temperature**Submission Date:** February 6, 2025

Avista Utilities submitted continuous water temperature data (collected 2021–2024) to DEQ on February 6, 2025. Submitted data were considered *Tier 1* data and were compared to applicable numeric temperature criteria are included in the table below.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17010213PN004_03	Twin Creek - Delyle Creek to Clark Fork River	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN009_02	Mosquito Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN013_02	Lightning Creek - East Fork Creek to Cascade Creek	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN013_04	Lightning Creek - East Fork Creek to Cascade Creek	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.

ID17010213PN014_02	East Fork Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN014_03	East Fork Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN015_02	Savage Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN016_02	Tribs. to Lightning Cr between Wellington & E. Fork Creek	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN018_02	Rattle Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN020_02	Wellington Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010213PN021_02	Spring Creek - Headwaters to Lightning Creek	Support status change. Delisting Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments. Listed in error since the site location was not representative of the Assessment Unit, downstream from a fish hatchery. Recent representative data identifies full support of Cold Water Aquatic Life. Salmonid Spawning is not supporting due to exceedance in water temperature.
ID17010214PN021_03	Gold Crk. - WGold to lake PDO	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN022_02	West Gold Creek	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN027_03	Granite Creek, Lower	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN029_02	Strong Creek - source to mouth	Support status change. Cold water aquatic life is meeting the temperature criteria. Salmonid spawning is not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.
ID17010214PN030_02	Trestle Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN031_04	Lower Pack River - Sand Creek to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN033_03	Rapid Lightning Creek, Trapper Cr to Pack R	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN035_03	Grouse Creek - North Fork Grouse Creek to Pack R.	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN036_02	Grouse Creek - 1st and 2nd order tribs above NF Grouse Cr	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN037_02	North Fork Grouse Creek - headwaters to Grouse Cr	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.

ID17010214PN039_03	Upper Pack River - Hellroaring Cr to Colburn Cr	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN042_02	McCormick Creek - headwaters to Pack R.	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN043_02	Jeru Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN044_02	Hellroaring Creek - Headwaters to Pack R.	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN045_02	Caribou Creek - Headwaters to Pack R.	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010214PN046_02	Berry Creek - headwaters to Colburn Cr.	Support status change. Cold water aquatic life is meeting the temperature criteria. Salmonid spawning is not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.

Organization: Selkirk Conservation Alliance

Parameters: Temperature

Submission Date: February 10, 2025

Selkirk Conservation Alliance submitted continuous water temperature data (collected 2022–2023) to DEQ on February 10, 2025. Submitted data were considered *Tier 1* data and were compared to applicable numeric temperature criteria are included in the table below.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17010215PN008_03	Soldier Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN009_03	Hunt Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN010_03	Indian Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN012_02	Two Mouth Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN013_02	Lion Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN015_03	Caribou Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Cold water aquatic life is meeting the temperature criteria. Salmonid spawning is not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.
ID17010215PN017_03	Trapper Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.

ID17010215PN022_04	Granite Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN023_03	Reeder Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN024_03	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN025_02	Lamb Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN026_02	Binarch Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN027_04	Upper West Branch Priest River - Idaho/Washington border	No support status change. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.

Organization: Kalispel Tribe, Natural Resource Department

Parameters: stream discharge, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, specific conductivity, barometric pressure, turbidity, pH

Submission Date: January 27, 2025

Kalispel Tribe, Natural Resource Department, submitted water chemistry data collected using field sensors. Stream temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH were compared to criteria. Specific conductivity was compared to a range of BURP data within the watershed that support the biological community. Turbidity was compared to a range of expected hydrograph numbers, roughly under 5 nephelometric turbidity units outside of the spring runoff and under 100 nephelometric turbidity units during spring flows. Stream discharge and barometric pressure were included in our surface water database and are useful for understanding. Submitted data that were considered *Tier 1* data and used to make assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report are included in the table below:

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17010215PN001_02	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth	No support status change. Water temperature, DO and pH do not exceed for cold water aquatic life, remains fully supporting. Salmonid spawning remains not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.
ID17010215PN001_05	Lower Priest River-Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Water temperature continues to exceed for cold water aquatic life, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN002_03	Big Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Water temperature, DO and pH do not exceed for cold water aquatic life, remains fully supporting. Salmonid spawning remains

		not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.
ID17010215PN003_03	Middle Fork East River - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN003_04	East River main stem - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN004_03	North Fork East River - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN005_05	Lower Priest River - Priest Lake to Upper West Branch Priest	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN008_03	Soldier Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN009_03	Hunt Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN010_03	Indian Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN022_04	Granite Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN026_02	Binarch Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. DO does not exceed. One of the pH measurements was out of the range, but infrequent. Recent BURP data indicates aquatic life beneficial uses are supported. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN027_04	Upper West Branch Priest River - Idaho/Washington border	No support status change. DO does not exceed. The source of the low pH is likely the acid-generating granitic parent material, high silica/quartz content. There is no known anthropogenic source. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN028_03	Goose Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.
ID17010215PN029_03	Quartz Creek - source to mouth	No support status change. Water temperature, DO and pH do not exceed for cold water aquatic life, remains fully supporting. Salmonid spawning remains not supporting due to water temperature exceedance.
ID17010215PN030_03	Lower West Branch Priest River - Idaho/Washington border	No support status change. DO and pH do not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL, remains not supporting.

ID17010215PN030_04

Lower West Branch Priest River -
ID/WA border to Priest RiverNo support status change. DO and pH do
not exceed. Approved temperature TMDL,
remains not supporting.**Organization:** Kootenai Tribe of Idaho**Parameters:** stream discharge, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, specific conductivity,
barometric pressure, turbidity, pH**Submission Date:** January 12, 2025

Kootenai Tribe submitted water chemistry data collected on the Kootenai River from 2022–2024. The Kootenai Tribe submitted selenium data during the 2026 Integrated Report as total selenium, dissolved selenium, dissolved selenite, dissolved selenate, and an unknown selenium species. These are different measurements and chemical forms of selenium. Dissolved selenium represents the most mobile and bioavailable portion of the total. Dissolved selenite and dissolved selenate measurements help understand behavior and toxicity. The Idaho aquatic life criterion for water column values are based on dissolved selenium in water and are derived from fish tissue values via bioaccumulation modeling. The dissolved selenium data in a lotic water column was utilized to determine the effects of selenium on aquatic life. The assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report are included in the table below:

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17010104PN001_08	Kootenai River - Shorty's Island to the Id/Canadian border	No support status change. Based on the data provided, water column dissolved selenium did not exceed criteria. CWAL, DWS, and PCR is meeting criteria for selenium. Cold Water Aquatic Life remains "not supporting" with mercury and water temperature as causes of impairment. Domestic Water Supply is fully supporting. Primary Contact Recreation is not supporting due to mercury.
ID17010104PN029_08	Kootenai River - Moyie River to Deep Creek	No support status change. Based on the data provided, water column dissolved selenium did not exceed criteria. Cold Water Aquatic Life remains "not supporting" with selenium as the cause of impairment from previous egg/ovary data along with temperature. Domestic Water Supply and Primary Contact Recreation are fully supporting.
ID17010104PN031_08	Kootenai River - Idaho/Montana to Moyie River	No support status change. Based on the data provided, water column dissolved selenium did not exceed criteria. Cold Water Aquatic Life remains "not supporting" with selenium as the cause of impairment from previous egg/ovary data along with temperature. Domestic Water Supply and Primary Contact Recreation are fully supporting.

Organization: Hayden Lake Watershed Improvement District

Parameters: water temperature, specific conductivity, Secchi depth, turbidity, total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, ammonia, nitrate, persulfate nitrogen, total suspended solids, suspended sediment, chlorophyll a

Submission Date: January 24, 2025

Hayden Lake Watershed Improvement District submitted water chemistry data collected on Hayden Lake and Creek in 2024, there is additional 2025 data. A University of Idaho graduate student is also collecting data in 2026. The preference would be to assess using the entire dataset during the next Integrated Report cycle, 2028. This data will also be incorporated into a 5-year TMDL Review. The lake monitoring temperature, nutrient, and sediment data will be utilized for trophic monitoring, TMDL/5-year review development, and stored in a separate database. ID17010305PN005L_0L and ID17010305PN010_03

Organization: Friends of the Teton River

Parameters: stream discharge, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, turbidity, pH, ammonia, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, total phosphorus concentration, *E. coli*

Submission Date: January 8, 2025

Friends of the Teton River submitted water chemistry data collected using field sensors. While high quality, most of the data submitted lacked the necessary parameters to be used for the assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report. The water chemistry data submitted (specific conductivity, Secchi depth, turbidity, total phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, ammonia, nitrate, persulfate nitrogen, total suspended solids, suspended sediment, chlorophyll a) were sampled only once or twice a year and recorded only a single value per sampling event. This does not provide enough information for assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report.

The Friends of the Teton River collected continuous in-stream temperature data in several AUs.

Submitted temperature data that were considered Tier 1 data and used to make assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report are included in the table below:

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17040204SK008_04	Canyon Creek - Warm Creek to mouth	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment for Salmonid Spawning. Cold Water Aquatic Life will remain Fully Supporting
ID17040204SK015_04	Teton River - Felt Dam pool	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed for Temperature.

ID17040204SK020_04	Teton River - Teton Creek to Cache Bridge NW ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 1, T5N, R44E)	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed for Temperature.
ID17040204SK026_02	Teton River - Trail Creek to Teton Creek	No support status change: AU is already associated with an existing temperature impairment. Salmonid Spawning was added as a beneficial use and is Not Supporting.
ID17040204SK034_03	Warm Creek - source to mouth	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed for Temperature.
ID17040204SK047_03	Teton Creek - Highway 33 bridge to mouth, including spring creek tributaries	No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed for Temperature.
ID17040204SK063_04	Bitch Creek - Swanner Creek to mouth	No support status change: Temperature achieves criteria applicable to this AU. Cold Water Aquatic Life and Salmonid Spawning will remain Fully Supporting

Organization: Henry's Fork Foundation

Parameters: water chemistry and invertebrates

Submission Date: February 12, 2025

Henry's Fork Foundation submitted water chemistry and macroinvertebrate data. While high quality, the data submitted lacked the necessary parameters to be used for the assessments in the 2026 Integrated Report. DEQ needs certain habitat metrics that were not collected to be able to assess macroinvertebrate data. The water chemistry data will be kept on file to use as supplemental data to support future assessments for Nutrients.

Organization: Integra Resources

Parameters: pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, cyanide, ammonia, arsenic, cadmium, total chromium and IV, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium

Submission Date: February 7, 2025

Integra Resources submitted surface water baseline study reports and water quality data for 2020–2024 for DeLamar Mine located in Owyhee County. Submitted data include water chemistry (specific conductivity, pH, turbidity, chloride, fluoride, sulfate, alkalinity bicarbonate, alkalinity carbonate, total alkalinity, total hardness, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, WAD cyanide, total cyanide, free cyanide, cation/anion balance), nutrients (ammonia, nitrate/nitrite, total phosphorus, total organic carbon), metals (arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, calcium, total chromium, chromium IV, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, thallium, vanadium, uranium-238, zinc), and field parameters (pH, specific conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity).

Submitted data are considered Tier 1 and were compared to applicable water quality criteria.

Intermittent streams were validated through the US Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography GIS layer and use support was not assessed at intermittent stream sampling locations with demonstrated flow below optimum levels for support of beneficial uses (1 cfs for Cold-Water Aquatic Life use; 5 cfs for Recreation use). Such samples were excluded from the listing rationale (IDAPA 58.01.02.070.06). The AUs ID17050108SW018_03 and ID17050108SW019_03 included only perennial sample locations. AUs that include at least one intermittent stream sampling location: ID17050108SW004_02, ID17050108SW004_03, ID17050108SW018_02, ID17050108SW022_02. The AU ID17050108SW022_02 includes perennial and intermittent streams, however the only sampling location (SW-30) for the dataset is on an intermittent stream with measured flow values below 1 cfs, therefore criteria cannot be evaluated against the samples.

The reported temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), and turbidity were discrete measures; when the exceedance frequency was small, dataset limited, and the stream demonstrated support of beneficial uses, a request for further data prior to listing a parameter is explained where deemed appropriate. Temperature values were compared to daily maximum temperature threshold required for protection of Cold-Water Aquatic Life use (22 °C daily maximum, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.b) and Salmonid Spawning use (13°C daily maximum, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.f.ii) where applicable. Because only single discrete temperature measurements were reported, data could not be compared to daily average thresholds for Cold Water Aquatic Life or Salmonid Spawning temperature criteria (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02g and g.i, 40 CFR § 131.33).

A portion of the analytical results are associated with lab qualifiers, commonly including “U: The analyte was analyzed for, but the result was not detected above the method detection limit”; and J: “The analyte was positively identified; however, the associated numerical value is an estimated concentration only”. Results with the J-qualifier were documented as above the Method Detection Limits (MDL) but below the Reporting Limits (RL) in the Integra Annual Reports. DEQ assessed these results at the MDL reported value. The majority of mercury and thallium results are labeled with these lab qualifiers. The assessment rationales are described on a case by case basis for each assessment unit.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17050108SW004_02	Jordan Creek, Upper - 1st and 2nd order tributaries	5/11/2026 (RL): Status change. There are multiple violations of numeric water quality criteria for pH, DO, temperature, lead, thallium, copper, and narrative toxic criteria violation for silver. Ammonia, arsenic, cyanide, antimony, selenium, nickel, and chromium meet WQS. Discrete pH values at twelve sample locations between 2020-2024 fell outside of the acceptable range (37 total lab and field violations). Fourteen DO samples from twelve sample locations violate criteria at least once during 2020-2024 (Dewey Spring, SW-01, SW-02, SW-03, SW-05, SW-08, SW-14, SW-16, SW-19). Five samples from the redband trout spawning period violate the maximum daily temperature criteria of 13 C during 2023 and 2024. Cold-water aquatic life criteria are violated at least once every year from 2020-2024. CWAL is already listed as impaired for temperature, and SS will be added. The lead CCC is violated twice: 2020 (SW-14) and 2022 (SW-35). A large amount of silver values are below the MDL however there is a narrative criteria violation at Dewey Spring in July of 2024 with no qualifier: result of 0.81 ug/l exceeds twice the CMC of 0.39 ug/l. Both Aquatic Life Criteria for copper (CCC and CMC) are violated multiple times within a three-year period (A-4A (seep), B-1A (seep), SW-01, SW-01.9, SW-02, SW-03, SW-14, SW-16, SW-33, and Dewey Spring from 2020-2024.) The cadmium CCC is exceeded more than once in 2023 (SW-02, SW-01.9). Zinc values continue to fail the CMC and CCC yearly: SW-02, SW-14, SW-01.9. For thallium all sample values were greater than criteria, however a large quantity were not detected above the MDL (U qualifiers) and were excluded from analysis. There are detectable exceedances at 8 sampling events in 2023 (SW-02, SW-19, SW-26, MP-07, DEWEY SPRING, SW-05, SW-08, SW-33), and 7 events in 2024 (SW-02, SW-14, DEWEY SPRING, SW-03, SW-05, SW-38). The MDL for all of these samples is 0.026 ug/l, thus exceeding the thallium Fish-Only Criteria (<0.023 ug/l). Mercury results appear to fail the aquatic life criteria CCC yearly (<0.012 ug/l), and passes for the CMC (<2.1 ug/l). One discrete sample violated turbidity criteria in April 2021, however more continuous data should be collected to confirm the listing. The Assessment Unit is already associated with a Temperature TMDL and Cadmium, Mercury, and Zinc impairments. New § 303(d) listings for Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) include pH, DO, lead, silver, copper. New thallium listing on Primary Contact Recreation.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17050108SW004_03	Jordan Creek - Jacobs Gulch to Louse Creek	5/11/2026 (RL): Status change. There are multiple violations of numeric water quality criteria for pH, DO, zinc, thallium, and copper. There are 11 violations of pH criteria across 10 sampling locations spanning 2020-2024, with most occurring during April of 2021 (MP-02, MP-03, MP-04, SW-15, SW-18, SW-20, SW-28, SW-31, SW-32, SW-37). Four discrete DO samples fell below the minimum 6 mg/L criteria: sample locations MP-14A in April 2020, MP-04, MP-03, and SW-15 in August of 2021. There are two occurrences of the zinc hardness-based CMC and CCC exceeded at SW-15 within a three-year period (10/19/2021, and 10/8/2024). For thallium all sample values were greater than criteria, however a large quantity were not detected above the MDL (U qualifiers) and were excluded from analysis. Detectable exceedances include a total of five samples for each of the years 2023 (MP-02, MP-03, SW-18, SW-20, SW-31) and 2024 (SW-15, SW-18, SW-29, SW-31, SW-37) which were utilized to calculate an annual arithmetic mean. The results are 2023: 0.0408 ug/l, and 2024: 0.026 ug/l, exceeding the thallium Fish-Only Criteria (<0.023 ug/l). Copper exceeds more than once within 3 years, the CCC in 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024 (MP-04, SW-15, SW-15, SW-20, SW-31, SW-37) and CMC twice in 2023 (SW-20, SW-31). The Mercury results fail the aquatic life criteria CCC yearly (0.012 ug/l), though the majority are U-flagged as below MDL. There are 13 mercury samples with no qualifiers that demonstrate the CCC is exceeded multiple times within 2021 (MP-14A, SW-20, SW-29), 2022 (MP-14A, SW-15, SW-20, SW-29), and 2024 (SW-20, SW-29, SW-32, SW-37). One discrete sample (SW-29) violated turbidity criteria in April 2022, however more continuous data should be collected to determine if the exceedance is brief or listing the parameter is warranted. Ammonia, arsenic, cadmium, cyanide, lead, antimony, selenium, nickel, silver, and chromium meet WQS. The Assessment Unit is already associated with a temperature TMDL and § 303(d) listed for mercury. New § 303(d) listings for Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) include pH, DO, zinc, and copper. New thallium listing on Primary Contact Recreation.
ID17050108SW018_02	Louse Creek - 1st and 2nd order	5/11/2026 (RL): No status change. One discrete pH sample from 2020-2024 exceeds criteria (MP-11); continuous data is desired to determine if the exceedance is brief or listing the parameter is warranted. The zinc CMC and CCC are both exceeded on 4/27/2020 at two very close locations (MP-11 and MP-12). Just one sample at each was taken, no additional samples collected at these sites until July. Targeted sampling at these locations is recommended to further investigate possible impairment on beneficial uses, or if this was a brief elevation of the pollutant. For thallium all sample values were greater than criteria, however a large quantity were not detected above the MDL and were excluded from analysis. Only one or two thallium values were above MDL per year (with J-qualifier);

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
		DEQ has determined the quantity of samples is too few to compare to the Thallium Fish-Only criteria which are an annual arithmetic mean (<0.023 ug/l). Additional investigation and sampling for this analyte are necessary to determine impairment. All mercury samples and locations pass the CMC and exceed the CCC criteria, however the results are below the MDL (U-qualifier) and were not assessed—additional sampling is necessary to investigate impairment. There are no observations of criteria exceedance for turbidity, temperature, DO, ammonia, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, nickel, selenium, silver. The assessment unit will remain Fully Supporting.
ID17050108SW018_03	Louse Creek - 3rd order (Sullivan Gulch to mouth)	5/11/2026 (RL): No status change. No observations of exceedance for temperature, turbidity, DO, cyanide, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, ammonia, and copper meet criteria. One discrete pH sample fell below minimum criteria in April of 2020 (SW-25). Due to the limited dataset more information is desired prior to listing this parameter. Although all thallium results exceed Fish-Only criteria (<0.023 ug/l), only two samples are above the MDL (SW-25 once in 2023 and then 2024); this limited dataset is not suitable to calculate the annual arithmetic mean and compare to criteria. Mercury results appear to fail the aquatic life criteria CCC yearly (<0.012 ug/l) and passes for the CMC (<2.1 ug/l), however the results are all below the MDL and cannot be assessed. Additional investigation and sampling for thallium and mercury should follow. The AU will remain Fully Supporting.
ID17050108SW019_03	Trout Creek - 3rd order	5/11/2026 (RL): Status change. No observations of exceedance for pH, turbidity, cyanide, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, ammonia, and copper at the single sampling location on the AU (SW-34). One discrete DO sample fell below minimum criteria in July of 2023, and one sample in 2021 and 2024 fall out of bounds for pH. Due to the limited dataset more sampling should occur to determine if the exceedance is brief or listing pH or DO is warranted. Although all thallium results exceed Fish-Only criteria (<0.023 ug/l), only three samples are above the MDL (once in 2022, 2023, 2024); the limited dataset is not suitable to calculate the annual arithmetic mean and compare to criteria. Mercury results appear to fail the aquatic life criteria CCC yearly (<0.012 ug/l) and passes for the CMC (<2.1 ug/l), however the results are all below the MDL and cannot be assessed. Additional investigation and sampling for thallium and mercury should follow. Four samples at SW-34 exceed the maximum daily temperature for CWAL (2021, 2022, 2023). Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) on the AU will now be associated with temperature § 303(d) listing.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17050108SW022_02	Soda, Swisher and Chimney Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	4/30/2026 (RL). No status change. The only sampling location on this AU (SW-30) is on an intermittent stream with measured flow values below 1 cfs. Although the AU includes both perennial and intermittent streams the numeric water quality standards for CWAL and recreation cannot be evaluated against these samples. There are no violations of narrative toxics criteria. The Assessment Unit is already associated with temperature and sediment TMDLs and will remain Not Supporting.

Organization: Perpetua Resources Corp

Parameters: Antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, methyl mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, zinc

Submission Date: January 31, 2022

Perpetua Resources Corp submitted a data packet with their application for an individual industrial permit for surface water discharge for the Stibnite Gold Project, and more recent data was submitted April of 2024. The data include water chemistry (specific conductivity, pH, turbidity, chloride, fluoride, sulfate, alkalinity bicarbonate, alkalinity carbonate, total alkalinity, total hardness, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, WAD cyanide, total cyanide, free cyanide, nutrients (ammonia, nitrate/nitrite, total phosphorus, total organic carbon), metals (arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, calcium, total chromium, chromium IV, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, thallium, vanadium, uranium-238, zinc), and field parameters (pH, specific conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity).

Submitted data are considered *Tier 1* and were compared to applicable water quality criteria.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17060208SL023_02	East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River - 1st and 2nd order	9/23/25 (RL): New metals § 303(d) listing; mercury. Six samples are observed exceeding the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) for mercury in three locations during May of 2020, 2021, and 2023. Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with temperature impairments, Domestic Water Supply (DWS) and Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) with arsenic.
ID17060208SL023_03	East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River - 3rd order	9/23/25 (RL): New metals 303(d) listing; mercury. Samples exceed the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) for mercury more than once in a 3-year period. Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with temperature impairments, Domestic Water Supply (DWS) with antimony and arsenic, and Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) with arsenic.

ID17060208SL023_04	East Fork South Fork Salmon River - 4th order section	9/23/25 (RL): 9/23/25 (RL): No status change. Mercury values at site YP-SR-2 are observed exceeding the CCC for the years 2020-2023. Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with existing impairments of mercury and temperature, Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) and Domestic Water Supply (DWS) with arsenic.
ID17060208SL029_02	Sugar Creek & tributaries - 1st and 2nd order	6/5/2025 RL: New metals § 303(d) listing: mercury. Exceedance of mercury CCC was observed for four of seven samples between two locations on the AU from 2021-2023. CWAL and SS will be listed as impaired for mercury for violation of aquatic life criteria.
ID17060208SL029_03	Sugar Creek - 3rd order (Cane Creek to mouth)	9/23/25 (RL): No status change; mercury continues to exceed WQS. Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) and Salmonid Spawning (SS) are associated with existing impairments of mercury, and Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) for mercury and arsenic.

Organization: Nez Perce Tribe

Parameters: Temperature

Submission Date: February 12, 2025

The Nez Perce Tribe submitted continuous water temperature data for the 4th and 5th orders of the Little Salmon River. The Nez Perce Tribe Watershed Division began temperature monitoring in 2022 using HOBO® modified HOBO® loggers. DEQ concluded all submitted data met *Tier 1* requirements. Reported temperature measurements were compared to daily maximum temperatures thresholds required for protection of Cold-Water Aquatic Life use (22 °C daily maximum, 19 °C daily average maximum, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.b) and Salmonid Spawning use (13°C daily maximum, 9 °C daily average maximum, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.f.ii) where and when applicable.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17060210SL001_05	Little Salmon River - 5th order	11/12/25 (RL): Data from 13 temperature loggers on the AU were submitted for 2023 and 2024; all demonstrate exceedance of CWAL and 12 demonstrate exceedance of SS criteria. The AU is already not supporting for physical substrate habitat alterations; the AU will be listed as impaired for temperature.
ID17060210SL007_04	Little Salmon River - 4th order	11/12/25 (RL): No status change. Temperature data for site LSR-1-536 in 2023 indicate exceedance of CWAL criteria. June data from site LSR-1-619AU in 2024 demonstrate exceedance of CWAL and SS criteria. The AU is already associated with a temperature impairment and TMDL.

ID17060210SL007_05	Little Salmon River - 5th order	11/12/25 (RL): No status change. Data from 8 temperature loggers on the AU were submitted for 2022, 2023, and 2024. Seven demonstrate exceedance of CWAL and SS criteria, all 8 exceed SS criteria. The AU is already listed for temperature, total phosphorus, e. coli, physical substrate habitat alterations, and is associated with a TMDL.
ID17060210SL014_04	Hazard Creek - Hard Creek to mouth	11/12/25 (RL): External temperature logger data for site HAZ_1_630: the daily average criteria for Cold Water Aquatic Life is exceeded twice in the summer period. The AU will be moved to the 303d list for temperature impairment.

Organization: Water Quality Portal

Parameters: parameters in the EPA Water Quality Portal (WQP) with a numeric criterion in Idaho Water Quality Standards (metals, pH, sediment, dissolved oxygen) and are collected by the USGS. Queried data includes only data flagged as 'Accepted' from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024.

Submission Date: DEQ queried data from WQP on April 30, 2025.

All data queried from WQP were considered *Tier 1* and compared to applicable numeric criteria.

Assessment Unit Number	Assessment Unit Name	Assessment Outcome
ID17010104PN001_08	Kootenai River - Shorty's Island to the Id/Canadian border	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, and zinc do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved nickel and zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation.
ID17010104PN029_08	Kootenai River - Moyie River to Deep Creek	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, and zinc do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved nickel and zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation.
ID17010104PN031_08	Kootenai River - Idaho/Montana to Moyie River	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, and zinc do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved nickel and zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation.
ID17010105PN001_05	Moyie River - Moyie Falls Dam to Kootenai River	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, and zinc do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved nickel and zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation.
ID17010301PN001_05	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River, below Prichard Creek	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation. Total mercury had one slight exceedance in the chronic criteria, not exceeded more than twice in a three-year period.

ID17010302PN001_03a	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River-Canyon Creek to Placer Creek	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for secondary contact recreation.
ID17010302PN001_04	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - btw Big Cr and Pine Cr	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for secondary contact recreation. Total mercury had one exceedance in the chronic criteria, not exceeded more than twice in a three-year period.
ID17010302PN001_05	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - btw Pine Cr and CdA River	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for secondary contact recreation. Total mercury had one exceedance in the chronic criteria, not exceeded more than twice in a three-year period.
ID17010302PN002_04	Pine Creek - East Fork Pine Creek to South Fork CdA River	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for secondary contact recreation.
ID17010302PN006_02	Government Gulch	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did have one exceedance for secondary contact recreation, but not 2 in a 3-year period.
ID17010302PN011_03	South Fork Coeur d'Alene R btw Daisy Gul and Canyon Cr	Status change. Addition of 4c category to Cold Water Aquatic Life, channelization and habitat alteration. Dissolved cadmium, lead, nickel, zinc and total mercury do not exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for domestic water supply or secondary contact recreation.
ID17010302PN014_02	Canyon Creek - from Gorge Gulch to South Fork CdA R.	Status change. Secondary contact recreation is now not supporting with zinc as the pollutant. Two events, March and November 2022, exceeded the water quality standard. Total mercury in the water column exceeds the criteria for the protection of aquatic life.
ID17010302PN016_02	Ninemile Creek and tribs except Ninemile Cr above East Fork	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc continues to exceed criteria for secondary contact recreation.
ID17010303PN007_06	Coeur d'Alene River - Latour Creek to mouth	No support status change. Addition of mercury as insufficient information for cold water aquatic life. Fish tissue sampling will be initiated to determine whether the concentration of methylmercury exceeds the FDA action level (1.0 mg/kg).
ID17010303PN016_06	Coeur d'Alene River-South Fork Coeur d'Alene River to Latour	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium, lead, and zinc continue to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Dissolved zinc did not exceed criteria for primary contact recreation.
ID17010305PN004_04	Spokane River - Coeur d'Alene Lake to Post Falls Dam	No support status change. Dissolved cadmium and zinc did not exceed criteria for this data. Total mercury did not exceed. Dissolved lead continues to exceed criteria for cold water aquatic life. Cold water aquatic life remains not supporting for lead and zinc. Dissolved zinc did

		not exceed the criteria for domestic water supply or primary contact recreation.
ID17040203SK001_02	Henrys Fork - South Fork Teton River to hydrologic unit boundary	USGS metals data. No support status change: AU will remain Not Assessed. Metals data achieve applicable human health criteria but are insufficient to evaluate applicable aquatic life criteria.
ID17040207SK010_05	Blackfoot River	USGS metals data. No support status change: metals data did not exceed criteria. Cold Water Aquatic Life is associated with approved Sedimentation/siltation and Temperature TMDLs and will remain Not Supporting.
ID17060101SL002_08	Snake River- Sheep Creek to Wolf Creek	10/3/25 (JF): USGS mercury data. No change, not enough data to assess the human health beneficial use support.
ID17060209SL008_07	Salmon River- Slate Creek to Rice Creek	10/3/25 (JF): USGS mercury data. No change to impaired status, waterbody is supporting aquatic life but not enough data to reassess human health beneficial use support. USGS metals data, no status change, data did not exceed CCC or CMC criteria for Cadmium, Lead, Zinc, Nickel or Silicon.
ID17060208SL023_02	East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River - 1st and 2nd order	9/23/25 (RL): The DEQ query of the EPA Water Quality Portal included metals concentrations from USGS sampling: mercury samples (site 13310800 and 13310800) from 2020-2022 met water quality standards with just 1 exceedance of CCC within 3 years; hardness-based cadmium, zinc, nickel, and lead values met applicable Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. CWAL and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with temperature impairments, Domestic Water Supply (DWS) and Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) with arsenic.
ID17060208SL023_03	East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River - 3rd order	9/23/25 (RL): The DEQ query of the EPA Water Quality Portal included metals concentrations from USGS sampling (sites 13311250, 13311000). Mercury, cadmium, zinc and lead values met applicable Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. CWAL and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with temperature impairments, Domestic Water Supply (DWS) with antimony and arsenic, and Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) with arsenic.
ID17060208SL023_04	East Fork South Fork Salmon River - 4th order section	9/23/25 (RL): No status change. The DEQ query of the EPA Water Quality Portal included metals concentrations from USGS sampling. Mercury continues to impair the AU, exceeding the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC) for multiple sampling events (site 13311450) during 2020-2022. Lead, cadmium, zinc, and nickel values met applicable Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. CWAL and Salmonid Spawning (SS) for this AU are already associated with existing impairments of mercury and temperature, Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) and Domestic Water Supply (DWS) with arsenic.

ID17050101SW005_07	Snake River - Clover Creek to Browns Creek	9/23/25 (RL): No status change. USGS metals data were queried from the Water Quality Portal; cadmium, lead, zinc, and nickel values at site 13154500 met applicable Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. However, CWAL in this assessment unit is associated with phosphorous, temperature, and sediment impairments and will remain Not Supporting.
ID17050103SW006_07b	Snake River - Swan Falls to Marsing (RM425)	9/23/25 (RL): No status change. The DEQ query of the EPA Water Quality Portal included mercury concentrations from USGS sampling: the 3 samples (site 431755116312500) collected in 2020 met applicable Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. However, CWAL in this assessment unit is associated with phosphorous and temperature impairments and will remain Not Supporting.
ID17050201SW003_08	Brownlee Reservoir, Lower (Porters Flat to Brownlee Dam)	9/23/25 (RL): No status change. The DEQ query of the EPA Water Quality Portal included mercury concentrations from USGS sampling. The 2021 samples (sites 443416117084000, 444912116545700) met Cold Water Aquatic Life (CWAL) criteria. However, the CWAL mercury impairment in this assessment unit is associated with previously submitted fish tissue samples that violated the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg. This assessment unit will remain Not Supporting

Appendix L. Assessment Unit Updates

Below are tables detailing the Assessment Unit name changes, mergers, and splits that have taken place for the 2026 Integrated Report.

Table L1. Assessment Unit Name Changes

Assessment Unit	Previous AU Name	New AU Name
ID17040201SK007_05	Crow Creek - source to Willow Creek	ID17040205SK033_05 - Willow Creek – Eagle Rock Canal to McGill Ditch
ID17060201SL009_03	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Darling Creek	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Mill Creek
ID17060306CL028_03	Lolo Creek – source to Yakus Creek	Lolo Creek – 3rd Order
ID17060306CL028_04	Lolo Creek – source to Yakus Creek	Lolo Creek above Yakus Creek- 4th Order
ID17060306CL030_03	Yoosa Creek – source to mouth	Yoosa Creek – 3rd Order
ID17060306CL034_04	Jim Ford Creek – waterfall (12.5 miles upstream) to mouth	Jim Ford Creek – Shake Meadow Creek to Reservation Boundary
ID17060306CL035_03	Jim Ford Creek – source to Jim Ford Cr waterfall (12.5 mi)	Jim Ford Creek – 3rd Order
ID17060306CL035_04	Jim Ford Creek – source to Jim Ford Creek Waterfall	Jim Ford Creek -Grasshopper Creek to Shake Meadow Creek– 4th Order
ID17060306CL036_02	Grasshopper Creek – source to mouth	Grasshopper Creek – 1st and 2nd Order
ID17060306CL036_03	Grasshopper Creek – source to mouth	Grasshopper Creek - 3rd Order
ID17060306CL037_02	Winter Creek – Winter Creek waterfall (3.4 miles upstream)	Winter Creek Above Waterfall – 1st and 2nd Order
ID17060306CL037_03	Winter Creek - waterfall (3.4 miles upstream) to mouth	Winter Creek – 3rd Order
ID17060306CL038_02	Winter Creek – source to Winter Creek waterfall	Winter Creek Headwaters – 1st and 2nd Order
ID17060306CL039_04	Orofino Creek – source to mouth	Orofino Creek – 4th Order

Table L2. Merged Assessment Units

Assessment Unit #1	Description	Assessment Unit #2	Description	Update Comment
ID17010104PN024_04	1st order	ID17010104PN024_02	2nd order	Merged 1st order and 2nd order into ID17010104PN024_02
ID17010215PN006_02	Side channel	ID17010215PN012_02	Two Mouth Creek	Side channel of 006_02 merged into 012_02
ID17060201SL007_04	Challis Creek - Darling Creek to mouth	ID17060201SL009_04	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Darling Creek	Merged both into ID17060201SL007_04 and named - Mill Creek to mouth

Table L3. Split Assessment Units

Assessment Unit	Assessment Unit Name	Updated Assessment Unit	Updated Assessment Unit Name
ID17010215PN001_03	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth	ID17010215PN001_03	Stream flowing through Blue Lake
		ID17010215PN001_05a	Oxbow of Priest River
ID17010305PN013L_0L	Twin Lakes	AU removed	
		ID17010305PN013L_01L	Upper Twin Lakes
		ID17010305PN013L_02L	Mid-Channel Twin Lakes
		ID17010305PN013L_03L	Lower Twin Lakes
ID17010214PN010_03	Brickel Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth	ID17010214PN010_03	Brickel Creek-Idaho/Washington border to channelization
		ID17010214PN010_03a	Brickel Creek-channelization to Spirit Lake
ID17050121SW007_02	Silver Creek - 1st and 2nd order	ID17050121SW007_02	Silver Creek - 1st and 2nd order
		ID17050121SW007_02a	Long Fork Silver Creek - 1st and 2nd order
ID17050123SW010_02	Kennally, Rapid and Sloans Creeks - 1st and 2nd order	ID17050123SW010_02	1st and 2nd orders North Fork and East Fork Kennally Creek
		ID17050123SW010_02a	Powelson Creek 1st and 2nd orders, 1st order tributaries to Kennally Creek
		ID17050123SW010_02b	Rapid Creek and Tributaries - Rapid Creek, Paddy Creek, Camp Creek, Sapphire Creek
		ID17050123SW010_02c	Sloan Creek
ID17050113SW027_02	Feather River - 1st and 2nd order	ID17050113SW027_02	Bear and Steel Creek 1st and 2nd orders
		ID17050113SW027_02a	Elk Creek 1st and 2nd order
		ID17050113SW027_02b	1st order tributaries to Feather River, and Red Warrior Creek, Lincoln Creek and tributaries
		ID17050113SW027_02c	Cayuse and Little Cayuse 1st and 2nd orders
ID17050123SW006_02	Beaver Creek - 1st and 2nd order	ID17050123SW006_02	Beaver Creek - 1st and 2nd order below reservoir
		ID17050123SW006_02a	Beaver Creek - 1st order above reservoir
ID17050120SW001_02	SF Payette River - 1st and 2nd order: Lowman to Garden Valley	ID17050120SW001_02	SF Payette River - 1st and 2nd order: Lowman to Garden Valley
		ID17050120SW001_02b	SF Payette River - 1st and 2nd order - Tributaries to Alder Creek
ID17060202SL039_03	Morgan Creek - source to mouth	AU removed	
		ID17060202SL039a_03	Morgan Creek - North Fork Morgan Creek to first diversion
		ID17060202SL039b_03	Morgan Creek - first diversion to mouth

Appendix M. Lower Boise River Tributaries Advance Restoration Plan Summary

Lower Boise River Tributaries Advance Restoration Plan Summary:

<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/25203>.